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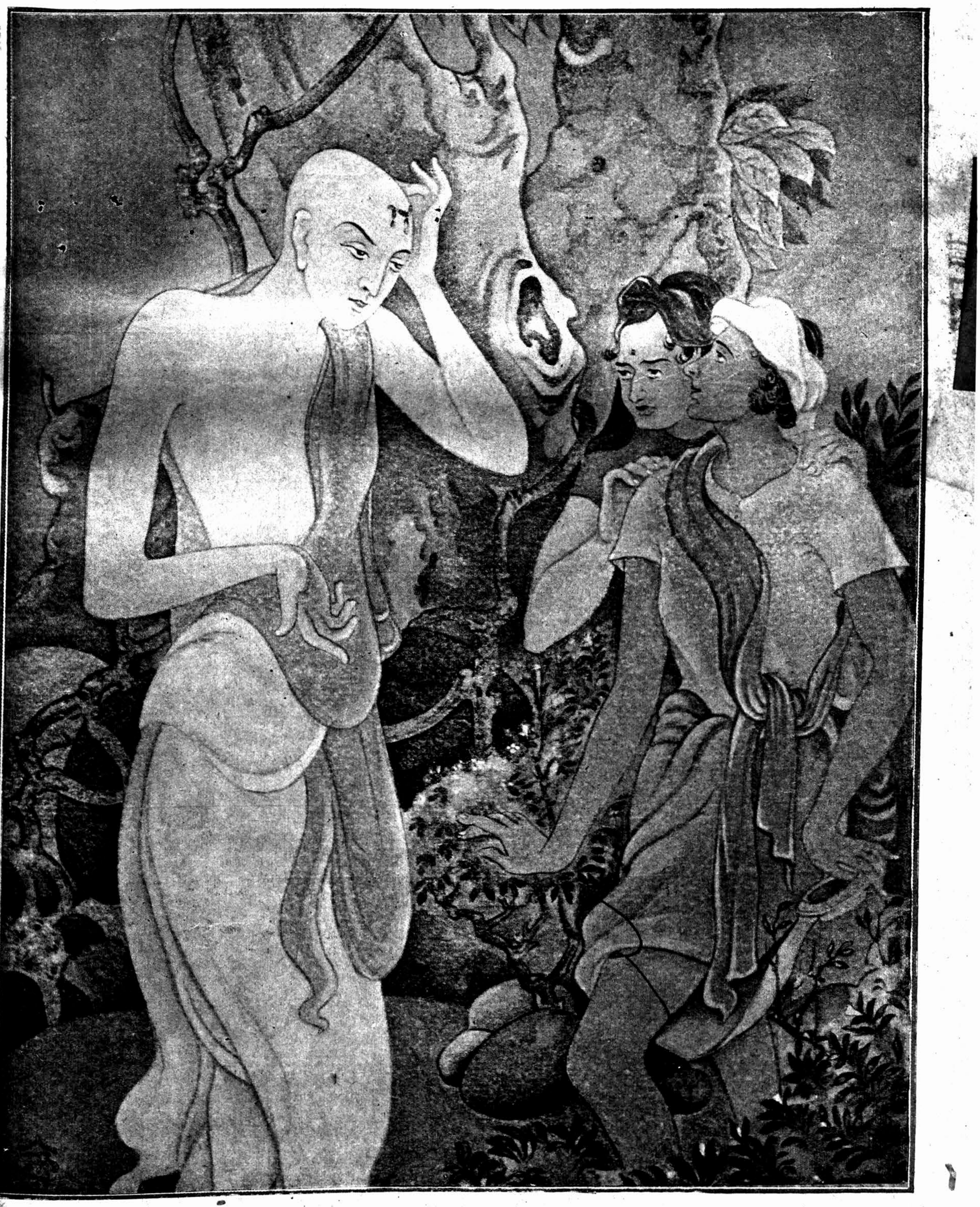
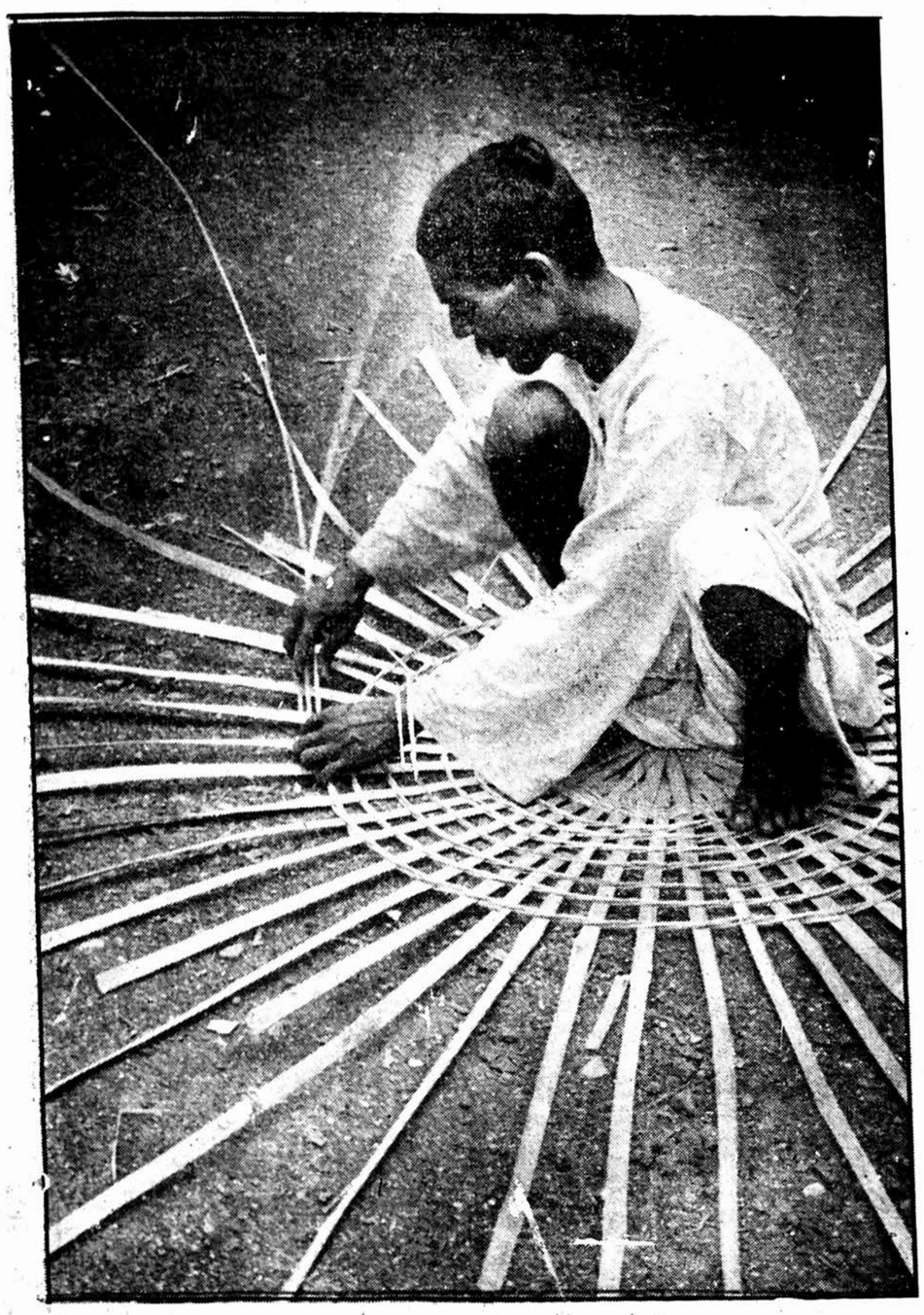
"LOVE CONQUERS VIOLENCE"

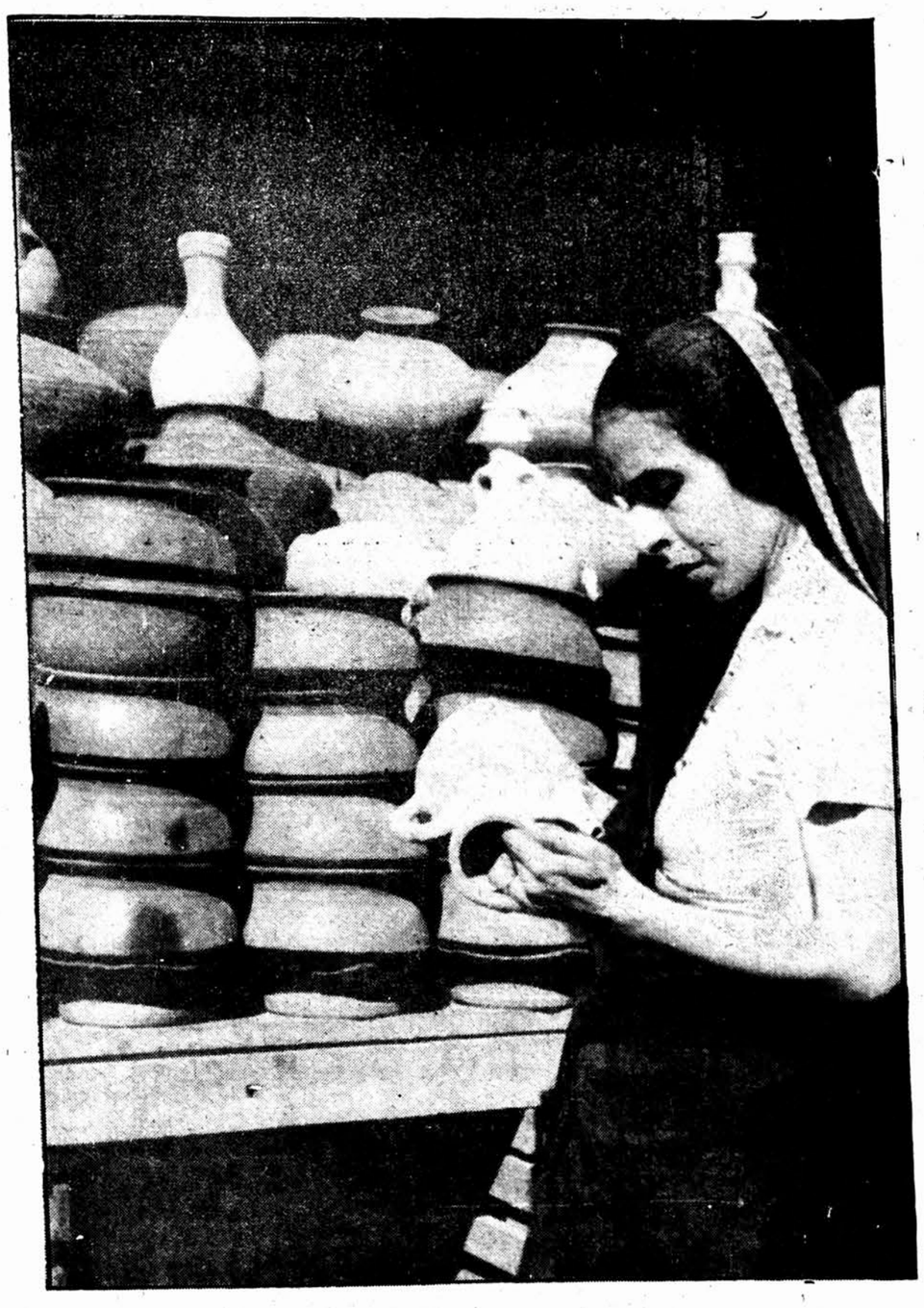


(See page 7)

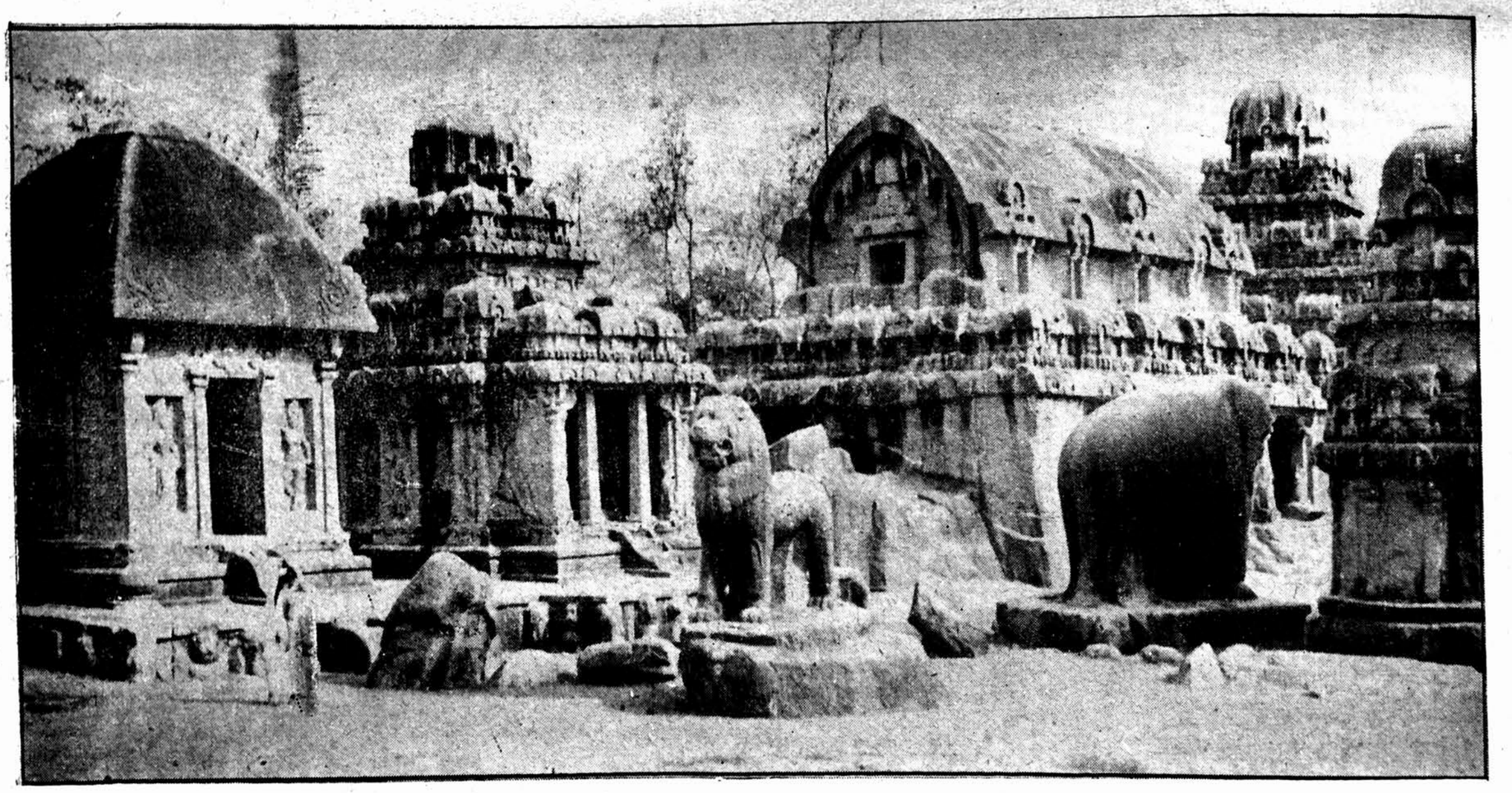
—Kiran De



The Basket-Maker.
(Photo by N. G. Limaye).



Pots.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



Pallava Architecture: The famous stone "Raths" or chariots at Mahabalipuram.

One of the features of the Nada Habba or Karnatak National Festival celebratio n at Sir C. J. Hall, Bombay, on 15th Oct. was a Pageant of Karnatak's worthies of the past, such as Madhwacharya, Basaweshwara, Ramanujacharya, Chandrahasa, Pulakeshi, Vidyaranya, etc.

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BOMBAY: OCTOBER 29, 1939.

CRUSADE AGAINST THE SWASTIKA

By A. G. GARDINER

IT IS MY purpose in this article to attempt to survey the forces, ponderable and imponderable, that are now engaged in a struggle which will decide the fate of the world.

I shall indulge in no forecasts of an early end or of an easy victory.

Nothing would be easier, and nothing would be more futile. Nor shall I deal in comfortable illusions.

What we need is to steal our hearts and face the naked facts.

Take, first, the cause. Here at least we are on strong ground. We are fighting for everything that makes life worth living—for civilization against barbarism, for the reign of law against the reign of violence, for liberty against tyranny, for the victory of the free human spirit over the powers of hell.

In the words of the Prime Minister, our task is to deliver the world from "brute force, bad faith injustice, oppression and persecution."

In such a cause we cannot take account of the cost.

Whatever the sacrifices, there can be no pause until the foul blot of Hitlerism is wiped from the face of the earth.

Collapse Of The Axis

Turn to the political landscape. The outstanding fact here is that at the first impact of the storm the Axis has collapsed.

It has collapsed because it was a lie from the beginning; a lie invented by Hitler to screen his conspiracy to make himself first the tyrant of Germany, and through Germany the overlord of the world.

What was the claim with which he seized power and laid the foundation of his terrific menace to Europe?

It was that he engaged in an ideological war against Russian Bolshevism.

He was to be the saviour of mankind from that curse.

He sent Ribbentrop as the missionary of his gospel here, to prey upon the fears of "property" and to keep us unalarmed while he was secretly converting Germany into an arsenal.

In France, in Spain, in America, throughout the world, his agents spread the legend of Hitler as the deadly foe of Stalin, and of Germany as the impenetrable defence against the plague.

He linked himself with Italy and Japan in what he called the Anti-Comintern Pact, whose object was to wage eternal war against Bolshevism.

It was the most astounding confidence trick in history. It vanished at the first challenge of an awakened world.

And on the eve of war the curtain was lifted and Hitler and Stalin were discovered as old fellow conspirators, swearing eternal friendship and signing a compact the full meaning of which can only be guessed.

How has the revelation of this knavery affected the prospects of the war? Let us look first at what we may regard as the favourable consequences.

It has cleared away the sham and has enlightened the whole world as to the real issue.

It is seen that the struggle for world dominion is not between Bolshevism and Nazism, but between dictatorship (whatever disguise it wears) and democracy.

There is not a pin to choose between the tyrannies of Stalin and Hitler.

The aim of both is personal power and nothing but personal power, and the weapons of both are murder and persecution and the suppression of every form of personal freedom, social intellectual or spiritual.

This enlightenment is one of the "imponderables" that should in the long run count heavily in our favour.

In the next place the break-up of the Axis alters the whole character of the struggle.

It leaves Hitler, at the beginning at least, completely isolated so far as direct military support is concerned.

We are no longer faced with a major conflict in the Mediterranean, and the clouds have lifted in the Far East and the Pacific.

Japan's withdrawal from the Axis is complete and unequivocal. It could not be otherwise.

She has been waging an undeclared war with Russia for a year past, and with Hitler hobnobbing with the one foe she has to fear as her rival in the Far East, her repudiation of the Axis is unquestionably sincere.

This collapse of the alliance with Germany should react upon her policy and increase her anxiety not to antagonise the United States and ourselves, as the only Powers which count in the Pacific.

In any case, we may assume that all threat of danger from her east of Suez is removed.

That is a "ponderable" fact.

It is part of the price Hitler has paid for his Russian deal.

The case of Italy is less clear.

Whether Italy, in view of the almost universal dislike of the people of the German alliance could ever have been induced to march with Hitler is doubtful.

I do not think she could.

And Mussolini's declaration that he stands out of the quarrel leaves our naval supremacy enormously enhanced.

But he has not formally withdrawn from the Axis, and is still reckoned as a nominal ally by Hitler, who magnanimously accepts his quiescence and looks for Axis cooperation in the future.

The Russian Deal

Well, perhaps. But I think not. So far, good. An even more direct result of the Russian deal is the emphatic and unequivocal neutrality of Spain.

Here, at all events, German influence may be supposed to be stone dead.

This means that the "All clear" signal flies over the Mediterranean from Gib. to Suez.

This is not a bad harvest for the Peace Front from the Russo-German Pact.

Let us turn to the other side of the account.

No one who looks at the map and the facts can be in any doubt of the immense potentialities of an alliance between Russia and Germany. It was one of Bismarck's foundation principles of European diplomacy never to fall out with Russia.

The other was to avoid a quarrel with this country.

"The elephant does not fight the whale" was his maxim.

But the Kaiser broke the Bismarckian tradition. He quarrelled with both. Hence his catestrophe.

It is obvious that an ironclad understanding between Russia, with her vast territory, population and undeveloped resources, and Germany, with her great industrial and technical equipment, would reshape the whole world structure.

There was a fleeting moment at the Rapallo conference after the war when such an understanding was attempted.

Is it on the cards again now? We do not know. The non-aggression pact may mean much or little.

It depends on whether there are secret clauses which give it the character of military co-operation and a common strategy.

But Japan's alarm is intelligible and significant. For if Russia's resources of raw material and man-power were exploited by Germany's military science, Japan's dream of an Asiatic hegemony would be doomed—if, thanks to China's heroism, it is not doomed already.

The question here, however, is the immediate one of how far the pact is likely to affect the war.

We cannot rule out Russia's active help to Germany, though that is improbable, especially in view of the fact that Poland also has a non-aggression pact with Russia.

Should it take place, however, it would not be decisive, and could not, as a remarkable analysis in the economicc of the Russian position shows, be effective for a long time.

Taking the balance-sheet I have drawn up of the Russian deal as a whole, it would seem that Hitler has sacrificed more than he has gained by the transaction.

The probability is that he snatched at what he hoped would give a knock-out blow to the Peace Front before war was declared, regardless of the effect it would have upon his potential allies.

In that case it may prove one of the greatest miscalculations in history. He may, like the engineer, be "hoist with his own petard."

He has made his encirclement so complete that there is not a single country that would wish to go to his help.

There is not a single country, however, "neutral," which would not rejoice at his overthrow.

That, in brief, is the political landscape of the war. It is one man and one nation against Europe.

The Military Outlook

Let us turn to the military outlook. Hitler's calculations have throughout been based on the lightning war, the knock-out blow.

He has prepared for that and has now gambled on that. No authority either in his own country or outside has doubted that in a prolonged war his fate is sealed.

But the lightning war has been shown to be the most dangerous of all delusions.

Franco, with unlimited supplies of Italian and German bombers and tanks, expected to sweep Spain in two months.

It took him more than two years. Japan anticipated a lightning war of three months in China.

She is in her third year of war, and is farther off her goal than ever.

If this is the experience of the lightning war against practically unarmed peoples, what is its prospect against powerful States like Britain, France and Poland?

In all the material of war we are at least as well equipped for immediate action as Hitler.

And we are not hag-ridden, as he is, by the thought that we must win at once or suffer inexorable defeat.

"Frightfulness" will not provide the lightning stroke. Crimes such as the torpedoing of the

(Continued On Page 30)

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ACHTUNG, ACHTUNG!

German Freedom Station Calling

In spite of all the efforts made by Gestapo, German Freedom Party is regularly broadcasting its messages of hope and liberty from the Nazi regime to the German people.

THE short wave band on the wireless set makes a special uproar of its own. Hunting for tea last night among the canisters in the kitchen I could hear it as someone moved the needle along the scale.

Voices blared and dropped dead, a stream of American jazz rose, churned thickly and swooped away; then telephony, scrambled out of recognition, gave way to an abrupt explosion and the insistent stutter of Morse, writes Tangye Lean in the "News Chronicle".

I found the tea and was looking for the pot. The noise hesitated and held steady. After a minute the man who had been turning the knobs came in and said, "Come and listen to this."

"What is it?"

"German."

"I'm making tea."

"It's peculiar, I should say it was revolutionary. Quite different from the others." He looked as if he had opened a door and seen something unexpected.

Then, as we went into the sitting room, the voice caught at us. I have not heard a voice on the wireless do this before.

Peculiar Urgency

Broadcasting house can soothe you or impress you with its stability, the Americans express an enthusiasm slightly greater than they feel. The Nazis can lash the ether like sharks. This was unlike them.

It had a peculiar urgency, and its tone scarcely altered. It went fast, as if it might be silenced suddenly by a shot. When, twice, it hesitated, your attention was tightened, and you heard it come back on the word with the relief of spectators who watch a hurdler regain his stride.

I came in when a country was being described where the people could not buy flour or bread or milk without written permission. The list went on interminably: potatoes, eggs, sugar, soap, cocoa, leather, coal, meat, all these and others were held back from its inhabitants, not locally but throughout the country, as they had been in the disastrous war of 1914-1918.

"You will not hear facts like these on the Goebbels radio", said the voice. "Their business is to suppress the truth as ours is to state it. But we go further. We ask whether certain things are true."

He paused, this desperately urgent speaker, and raised his voice, letting it full out like a flag, "Achtung! Achtung! hier spricht der Deutsche Freiheitssender!"

Pertinent Questions

The German Freedom Station. From the obscure wood where its operators were hidden, from the van or the unnoticed garret in frontier town, came the news that a German voice could still speak in the name of freedom. It seemed barely conscious in this formal statement, made with the only touch of ceremony, that its existence in an imprisoned nation was as remarkable as the news it told.

It went on.

"The German Freedom Station asks whether it is true that great areas of land round Aachen and Saarbruecken have been evacuated?

"Is it true that German merchant ships are now sailing under the flags of neutral countries or lurking in their harbours?

"Is it true that Women must queue up for hours on end to obtain what food they are allowed for their families?"

The sound rose slowly and fell away into confusion, swelled and dropped again. I touched the tuner, watching the fluid green light, which showed the strength, shrink and expand.

He was quoting now, repeating the definition of freedom made by a Hamburg merchant called Sieveking in the eigtheenth century. And as those solemn, ungainly sentences from the mainstream of a great literature spread out in the night over Germany, you felt this voice was keeping alive the tradition silenced by the illiterate and ignoble howlings of Adolf Hitler, keeping it alive for the day when Thomas Mann and the writers of the future should be recognised as the bearers of a culture stamped out by gangsters.

Down With Hitler

The tuning light narrowed and stretched wide, quivering. He was talking to Austria now implying fairly clearly that he was there among them, in the mountains or the woods, speaking in their very ears.

"They promised us a land flowing with milk and honey, and we are destitute and enslaved. Austrian men and women, stand up! Show that you are not afraid of the tyrants, show that you are not cowards!"

Not from the padded luxury of an announcer's studio, not from the safety of a concrete wireless station, did these dangerous words spread out. They were more naked, like a challenge shouted from the barricades of a revolting city, their speaker risking death with each one.

He was closing now, losing scarcely a fraction of a second between the sentences. "We shall be transmitting on this wavelength, 29 comma 8 metres, at 22 o'clock Middle European time every night. Down with Hitler! Long live the heroic resistance of the free peoples! Long live freedom! Long live peace! We shall be here to-morrow night in spite of the Gestapo"!

The noise in the background moved forward like a curtain shutting out the movements of the operators till they spoke next night. We turned off the set and looked at each other with bright faces.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"HIAWATHA"

(By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW)

If you were of the world's fortunate children and had a mother who read aloud to you, you know already that she did more for your love of learning than all the teachers in the world. Children and homes and books belong together.

"Hiawatha" is a story beloved by children; its peculiar rhythm recall memories of childhood.

"By the shores of Gitchie-Gumee
By the shining Big-Sea-Water,
Stood the wigwam of Nokomis
Daughter of the moon, Nokomis."

Pine trees, fir and hemlock rose in a dark forest behind the wigwam.

"There the wrinkled old Nokomis
Nursed the Little Hiawatha,
Rocked him in his linden cradle,
Bedded soft in moss and rushes".

When the baby cried, his old grandmother said, "Hush, the naked bear will hear thee."

After the baby had become a sturdy little boy, he sat in the twilight listening to the sounds of the forest and watching the fireflies.

"When he heard the owls at midnight,
Hooting, laughing in the forest,
'What is that?' he cried in terror,
'What is that,' he said, Nokomis?'
And the good Nokomis answered:
'That is but the owl and owlet,
Talking in their native language,
Talking, scolding at each other.

Indian boys were not called men until they had successfully fulfilled some of the duties of men. Hunting for food was one of these duties. With his man-size bow and arrow, Hiawatha went to hunt the red deer.

"Then upon one knee uprising,
Hiawatha aimed an arrow;...
But the wary roebuck started,
Stamped with all his hoofs together.
Listened with one foot uplifted
Leaped as if to meet the arrow,
Ah, the singing, fatal arrow;
Like a wasp it buzzed and stung him!"

The Indian boy felt the same thrill of joy in killing his first deer as his Pale Face brothers who still hunt in the same forests.

In the lives of Indians property was valued in terms of the skil and care with which it was created. The building of Hiawatha's canoe is related with emphasis on his sense of adventure and his brotherhood with the forest that enabled him to have materials. As he worked, the youth sang to the trees. First to the birch tree from which he took bark. Then to the cedar tree whose boughs he used for a framework. To the tamaralck tree he sang as he took roots to tighten the canoe, and to the fir tree that gave balsam which he smeared into every fissure and crevice.

When Hiawatha launched his canoe, it was a song itself, a song of the forest, that had given generously to the young man. Up and down the waters paddled Hiawatha, proudly showing the work of his hands.

Then to Hiawatha came the time for love. He had seen a maiden named Laughing Water, Minnehaha, one of the tribe of the Dacotahs.

The Indians preferred that their young men marry within their own tribes. Occasionally a love affair between members of two tribes brought the tribes together, but more often difficulties followed such a love and sometimes death.

When Hiawatha asked his grandmother for her permission, she sought to dissuade him.

"'Wed a maiden of your people',
Warning said the old Nokomis;..
'Bring not here an idle maiden,
Bring not here a useless woman,
Hands unskilful, feet unwilling,
Bring a wife with nimble fingers.
Heart and hand that move together,
Feet that run on willing errand."

But her grandson was not changed. Then the old grandmother gave her blessings as Hiawatha set out for the Land of the Dacotahs to woo the lovely Laughing Water.

Minnehah's father, the Arrow-maker, was sitting in his doorway when the youth arrived. In the midst of their handcraft, the father and daughter listened as Hiawatha related his love and his desire to provide well for Laughing Water. When he had finished, the girl in her natural manner stepped forth and stood beside Hiawatha, saying, "I will follow you, my husband."

The homeward journey was beautiful and joyous The young man shortened his steps to match those of his wife, he carried her across the rushing rivers and cut a pathway through the tangled forest. When they reached home the grandmother welcomed her grandson's wife whom she learned to love and trust.

Many moons passed thus in the enjoyment of love and the activities of home making. Until the twin evils Famine and Fever came to the northwoods.

It was a winter of unusual length and severity. The ice froze deeper and deeper; snow piled so high that hunters could scarcely get outside their huts. Day after day there was nothing to eat. Within the home of Hiawatha the figure of Evil entered, striking Minnehaha.

The young wife became delirious, thinking that she talked with her father and friends of childhood. While Hiawatha was hunting in vain for food, Laughing Water went to join the Great Spirit.

After dressing his wife in her finest clothes, Hiawatha buried her with the best of her possessions; she should want nothing in the next life. Then he mourned for seven days, taking no food or drink.

Loneliness and sorrow bowed the soul of Hiawatha. He longed for release from his life so that he might join Minnehaha. Then one day a boat brought strangers to his land, Pale Faces they were, whom the Indians called Black Robes because of their dress. These Black Robes related the story of a God, of a Virgin Mother and her Son.

Hiawatha made things ready for a long departure. Biding his friends pay hospitable notice to the Pale Faces, Hiawatha said farewell to them all, launched his canoe, and turned his face toward the west. The forest and rivers, the land and sky seemed to murmur "Farewell, Hiawatha" as the Indian sought the Land of the Hereafter.

Paper-Making By Hand

An Old Indian Industry Revived

By N. N.

AFTER remaining for one hundred years in the background as a dead Indian handicraft, Paper-making by hand is again coming to its own. With the encouragement given to it by all Congressmen, headed by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi himself, it is in demand everywhere now, though not for purposes of printing, at least for writing. Various centres of handicrafts in all provinces and states of India are producing paper by the hand and according to the latest information available, the demand for the article is ever on the increase.

First Manufactured In 1840

From the date of introduction of paper into India until 1840, all the paper that was needed in India came from China. From 1840, Indians began to manufacture their own paper. The industry flourished for a period of 45 years, until 1885, when the Government of India placed its orders directly with English manufacturers, after which it began to suffer. Its decline was complete when cheap machine-made paper began to compete with it.

Though almost every part of India was producing paper in those times, the most famous paper-producing centres seem to have been Western India and Nepal. In Western India, Ahmedabad, Surat Kolhapur, Dharwar and Aurangabad produced excellent writing paper that was in demand all over the country. The Aurangabad paper was the best of all, both for fineness and for gloss and it was used in large quantities by every Indian court for writing out "sanads" deeds, proclamations and for other state purposes. A special paper, called Afshani Kagaz, was also made in Western India for the exclusive use of Rajahs and Nawabs This paper was extremely beautiful to look at and was very costly too, because genuine gold leaf was mixed with its pulp during manufacture.

Nepal Paper

Nepal paper, manufactured from plant called Daphne Cannabia in the midst of the Himalayan forests, was considered to be even superior to English papers. When a sample of it was sent to an engraver in England, he said that "it afforded finer impression than any English made paper." Another paper-expert, who examined it, is recorded to have said that the paper was "as strong and durable as leather crust and quite smooth enough to write on and for office records."

Paper-making by hand, as followed in various handicraft centres of India, now resembles closely the old Indian method of paper-making. The appliances are also the same.

The first process in the manufacture is the pulp-making. The raw materials for it—they may be bamboo chips, certain kinds of grass and fibres, old rags or even old paper itself—are cut into tiny pieces, soaked in water until completely wet and put into the pounding cistern. A man continuously pounds them with the pounding instrument until the material in the cistern is reduced into a pulp.

The pulp so got is then taken out and washed of its impurities and made more 'sticky' by being rolled on the floor inside a sheet, water being poured into it all the while. After the required stickiness is obtained, the pulp is dumped into a vat full of water to which has been added lime and the powder that tones the paper to the required colour.

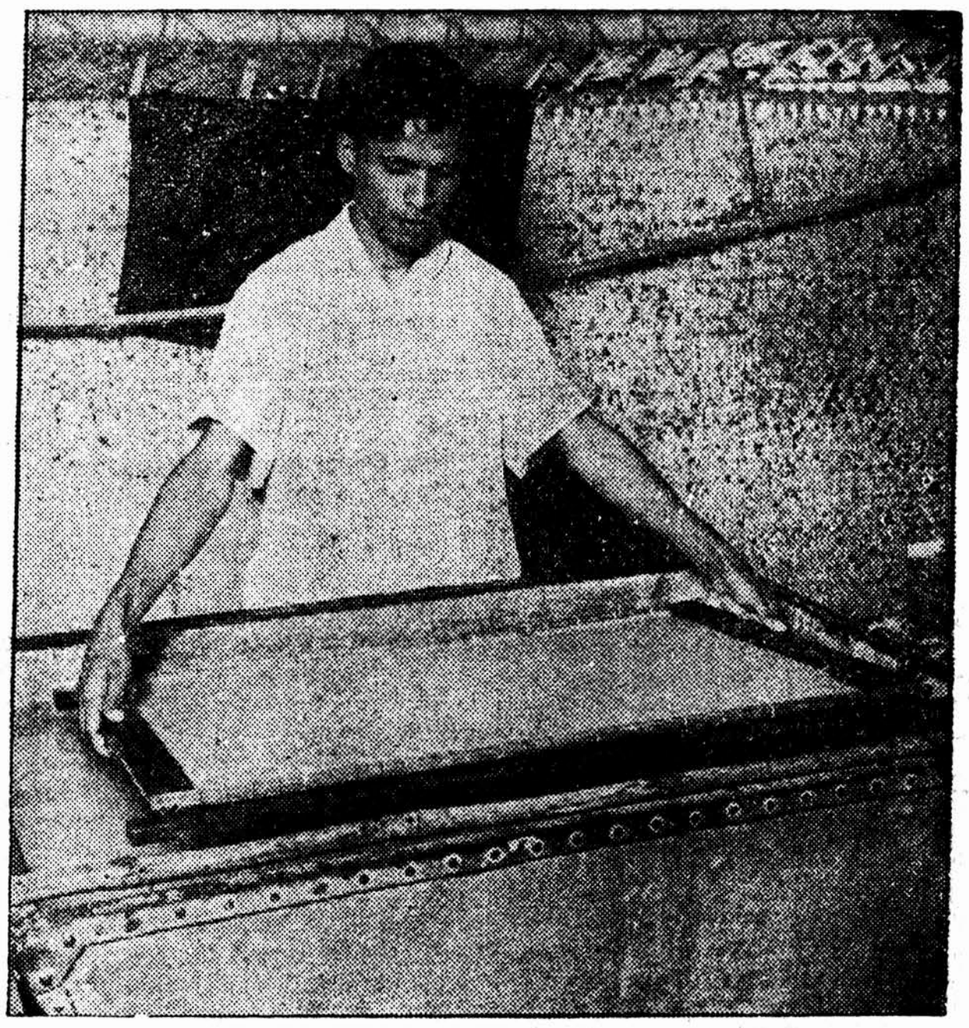
Taking Out Sheets

The pulp inside the vat is then taken out on a frame on which has been tightly stretched a straw mat. The frame is immersed into the vat of the pulp. The maker then does a few manipulations inside the water of the vat and when the frame is again lifted up, we see the mat covered with a thin sheet of pulp.

The paper on the mat—for the pulp has now spread itself to real paper, though still wet and sticky—is now transformed to a firm support for further 'settling'. The supports are sheets of white cloth and each sheet of paper is transferred from the mat to an individual piece of cloth. After being squeezed out of water, the sheets of paper are transferred once more, this time to a wall. This transferring gives them a uniformly plane surface. The papers are then left on the walls until they are fairly dry and peel out of their own accord. It takes about two days for the sheets to come out of the walls. Then, the semi-dry sheets are again dried, this time by hanging on a line.

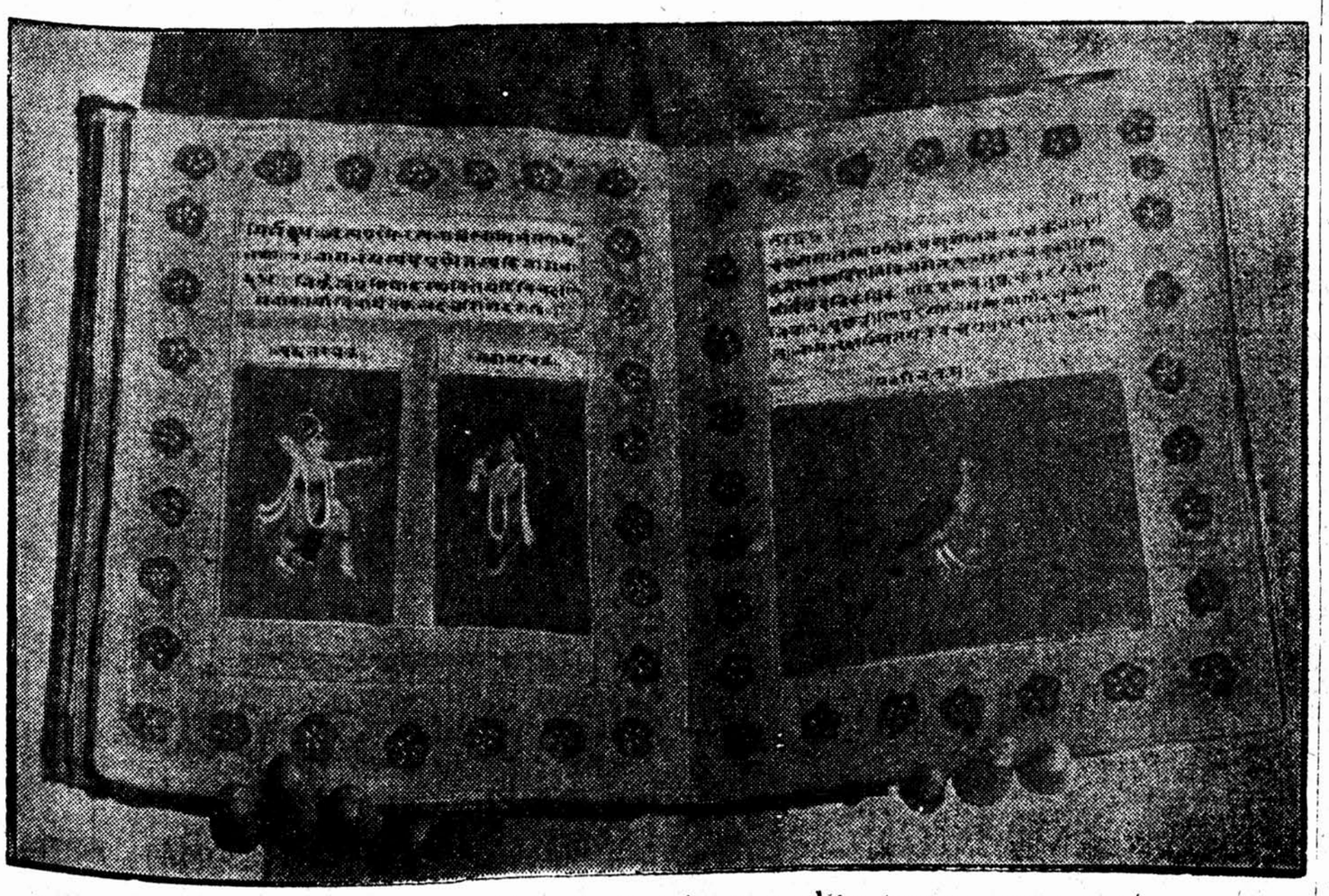
Sizing

After the sheets of paper get perfectly dry, their two surfaces are 'sized' with a smearing of glue. 'Sizing' over, a few deft strokes on each of the sheets with a smooth stone glazes it to an amazing degree of smoothness and imports to it the 'crisp' feeling that characterizes hand-made paper.



Paper-making by hand: Taking out sheets from the pulp in the vat.

'Sizing' paper by smearing it with sl...



An old Indian Mss. book made from the best quality Indian hand-made paper.

BRITISH WAR AIMS

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM CALL FOR AN EARLY AND EXPLICIT STATEMENT

The following are some of the letters published by the "Manchester Guardian" from well-known British citizens asking the British Government to state in unambiguous terms its aims in prosecuting the present war.

I

PLEA FOR A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER

SIR,—The Prime Minister's broadcast to the German people and the news that the British Air Force has distributed six million leaflets behind the German lines show that our Government recognises how much the issue of this conflict will depend on the common sense and common humanity of the civilian populations. It is not clear that the conditions of a successful appeal to the people of Germany are also understood.

To make leaflet warfare a success it is not enough that we should believe in the righteousness of our own cause or that our political leaders should express the vague hope that a new international order will emerge if Britain and her allies prevail. If it contributes to success it will do so because it can inspire the conviction that we do not once more aim at destroying the prosperity and self-respect of the German peoples. The following are therefore essential pre-requisites of success in a resolute propaganda warfare:—

1. There must be clear, concise, and immediate official statement of our war aims in terms which will leave no doubt about the kind of international order which we propose as a basis of lasting peace in Europe. It would help to show the world that our intentions are serious if the Government at once set up a joint Ministry of International Relations and Propaganda.

2. Since Germans look on the League of Nations as the symbol of a punitive peace, a new start is necessary. It must be made clear that all Powers concerned, whether victors or defeated, must be willing to make substantial concessions of national sovereignty to accomplish the elimination of separate armed forces which challenge the supreme authority of a supernational Government within its proper sphere.

3. Because the overthrow of the Imperial regime in 1918 was not followed by generous treatment of German democracy within the frame-work of the League, we can hope to counteract the suspicion of trickery only if we ourselves are willing to make a substantial gesture of constructive goodwill. We can do this by taking immediate steps to lay the foundations of federal union within and behind the Peace Front. It is neither too late nor too early to invoke the good offices of President Roosevelt to explore the willingness of neutral States to co-operate in building the new international order. If the response vindicates the sincerity of our professions, the propaganda machine of the Nazi Government would be paralysed by the spectacle of the United States of Europe with both hands of welcome extended to the peoples of Germany.—Yours, etc.,

LANCELOT HOGBEN.

Torphins, September 5.

2.

WAY TO A LASTING PEACE

Sir,—I am writing this during my first air-raid night duty; this unusual circumstance has unaccountably made me think of the peace which is to follow this war.

This war, like the last, is a war to end war. It is also a war against an idea, rather than against those who have no choice but to be vehicles of the idea. It is, therefore, desperately important that we should remember that a fight to a finish, advocated from 1916 onwards by those who opposed a truce, does not end war; and that a lasting peace may be such a peace as is made before the loser is beaten to his knees.

I do not think it is premature to talk of peace terms. As wars go on the belligerents become more bitter; at the beginning they are more sober. Though we have been two days engaged in a war that most Englishmen think was not of our seeking, there is still singularly little of that canker of bitterness which sat so frequently, and so badly, on many of the English, particularly the non-combatants, in the last war. People of all classes have discussed with me the torpedoing of an English ship yesterday morning; none have shaken their fists at an exhibition of "frightfulness"; all have shown what amounts almost to a comical dismay at the amazing tactical stupidity of our square-headed enemies.

While we are still in this mood is the time to bind ourselves to just principles on which a lasting peace may possibly be built. If we are defeated, then the terms will not be of our making; if we win, we must, I submit, try to abolish force as an argument between nations; otherwise each generation of Englishmen may have to fight each generation of Germans with more and more ghastly weapons. But if we can accept the principle that it is more important for the victors to be totally disarmed than the vanquished, and remember that principle when we have won, then we shall make a peace which will make orthodox politicians gape in amazement, and which sociologists, psychologists, and people of that kind will regard as the most natural thing in the world; and the behind-the-scenes warmonger will shoot himself in baffled despair.—Yours, etc.,

BRIAN STANLEY.

King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne 2, September 5.

4

NO SECOND VERSAILLES.

Sir,—Professor Hogben and subsequent correspondents have indicated considerations of the greatest importance in urging that a clear statement of our war aims should be put forward by the Government without delay. A private letter has just reached me from an ex-German citizen expressing the deepest opposition to the whole Nazi regime and anticipating for his country the day when the Nazi order will be at an end. "But," he adds, "there must be no Versailles." Behind his hope in Britain, shared by a large number of German people within as well as outside their country, is this fear lest the war temper should mean a repetition of the tragedy of 1919. If our appeal to the German people is to succeed this fear must be banished by a clear statement of the peace which we seek. Vague declarations about sweeping Nazism out of Europe, all too frequently found in the speeches of some of our statesmen, are not only unhelpful but dangerous. Let our disinterested concern for the peace and well-being of the whole of Europe be put into specific terms.

There is another urgent consideration. At the moment our own country does appear to recognise the great responsibility resting upon us and the end we seek, but thus early in the war phrases are appearing which closely recall what happened at the end of the last war. Part of the great indictment of war is to be found in the fact that by reason of its essential nature it creates and intensifies the spirit of revenge, tends to confuse the real issue, and twists the truth. I suggest that for our own sake it is essential that the Government should put forward a specific statement setting out, in terms as definite as possible, the peace we seek. Such a commitment on our part will help to prevent what otherwise may be the confusion and distortion of war. Such a statement of our constructive peace purposes would also, I am convinced, have very great value in respect of the sympathy and co-operation of other nations throughout the world.—Yours, etc.,

E. BENSON PERKINS, Central Buildings, Oldham Street, Manchester 1, September 12.

Sir,—We wish to support the letters in your issue of September 7 from Professor Hogben and others with regard to the peace terms after the war, so ably followed up by other correspondents, including Mr. Picton and Mr. Behrens. If we are indeed to visualise a war lasting "three years or more," we see a great danger of losing the very principles for which we are told we are now fighting. It will be almost impossible, after so protracted a struggle, to think out a peace which shall be a lasting one and a credit to our civilisation.—Yours etc.

E. Muter Wilson, President, D. Vipont Brown, Chairman, J. Wagner, Hon. Treasurer, N. Townley and M. E. Crossland, Hon. Secretaries, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Manchester, Salford, and District Branch), 1, Princess Street, Albert Square, Manchester 2, September 12.

5

A FIRM DECLARATION TO THE WORLD REQUIRED.

Sir,—We wish to give our wholehearted support to the appeal for a public statement of the terms upon which the peace of Europe can be achieved and the acceptance of which by the German Government would end the war so far as we are concerned. The destruction of Hitlerism and all that it stands for, which, so far, is our stated aim, will not be brought about by mere military victory whatever the motives behind the efforts which achieve it. The imposition of terms, however good in themselves, upon the Germans will not do it. In that way certain immediate evil acts and their consequences may be prevented, but this will not necessarily remove the evil, and evil acts must spring from its continued existence.

On the other hand, a firm declaration of what we conceive to be the conditions under which the peoples of Europe and, in fact, the world can live would, we believe, go a long way to end the war by removing both immediate and long-term causes. It would make clear to the world—including our own folk and our German fellow-men—what reality is contained in such phrases as "the destruction of Hitlerism," "a just peace," and so on. It would rally the enthusiasm of all those in the belligerent countries who, whatever their views about the necessity of the present war, cannot take an active part in it or do so with heavily laden hearts.

We further suggest that in order to guarantee, so far as it is possible to do so, the conditions set out in any such declaration, they should be announced not only to the Government and the people of Germany and to the world at large, but should be submitted specifically to the League of Nations and to the Governments of each of the neutral countries, particularly to those of the United States of America and Italy, pledging to each our honour that we shall adhere to them and do nothing during the war that would in any way contradict them. In this way we should be asking them to become, in effect, "trustees under the deed"—Yours, etc.

EDWARD ALLEN, HERBERT N. R. HIGHTON King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne 2, September 14.

6

THE HOPE OF A NEW WORLD ORDER.

Sir,—Is it not time that our Government formulated more clearly our positive aims? War against Hitlerism is negative. What is the constructive and creative impulse which makes inspiring sense of that negation?

The struggle in which at last we are taking part is concerned with issues that are primarily not national or imperial but of a world order. That such issues are at stake the people have been quicker to recognise than their Government, and the nation is therefore ready to listen to appeals for service and sacrifice made on the strength of our common humanity and because we have faith that there can come into being a Parliament of man, a federation of the world. Let us insist that this shall be the basis of all appeals and the aim of all endeavours. This will unite us with those men and women in any and every nation whose eyes are open already to the responsibilities of the new world order which is made possible and more necessary but not made actual by modern transport, radio, telephone, trade, etc. We are waiting for the spiritual birth which these things of themselves cannot bring.

When we are reckoning what we have to offer we must use national terms, but when we speak of aim and motive and incentive to effort we must use terms that need no translation for understanding or use by any people in the world who love justice, truth, and liberty of conscience. Russia at the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was ready to make enormous sacrifices of national pro-

(Continued on Page 28)

Soviet Worker Tells Her Story

Inside a Soviet Textile Mill

SIMPLE WEAVER-GIRL, OF TWENTY-ONE SUMMERS RISES TO BECOME ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF TEXTILE MILL AND DEPUTY OF SUPREME SOVIET OF U. S. S. R.

(During my three-year stay in U. S. S. R. I met innumerable interesting people. I met Klavdia Sakharova, when she was ninteen.

I kept in touch with this October generation through correspondence and Soviet newspapers. Klavdia is a typical example of this generation.

Klavdia Sakharova is the youngest deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. Before October 1937, Comrade Sakharova was a weaver at the textile mill "Bolshevik" in the town of Rodniki, Ivanovo Region, and one of the initiators of the Stakhanov movement at the mill. In October 1937, she was appointed Assistant Director of this mill. In September 1938 she became a student of the Molotov All-Union Academy of Light Industry.—D. G. TENDULKAR).

I WAS born in 1917, in the twon Rodniki.

My mother, Alexandra Ivanovna, began to work at a textile mill, when she was a girl of fourteen. She lived in great want.

Soon my mother got married and had her own family. The family lived in an overcrowded small hut. At night eight people, adults and children had to sleep on the floor. The children were growing without being looked after. My mother and father worked at the mill from morning till night and yet they lived miserably. Once my father was seriously injured. Life became still worse.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the weavers in Rodniki began to live in a new way.

Our settlement, where I spent 19 years of my life, has entirely changed. Prior to the October Revolution it was a gloomy and dirty settlement with a street "Chervaya Kanava" in the middle of which there was a rotten pool with thick black filth.

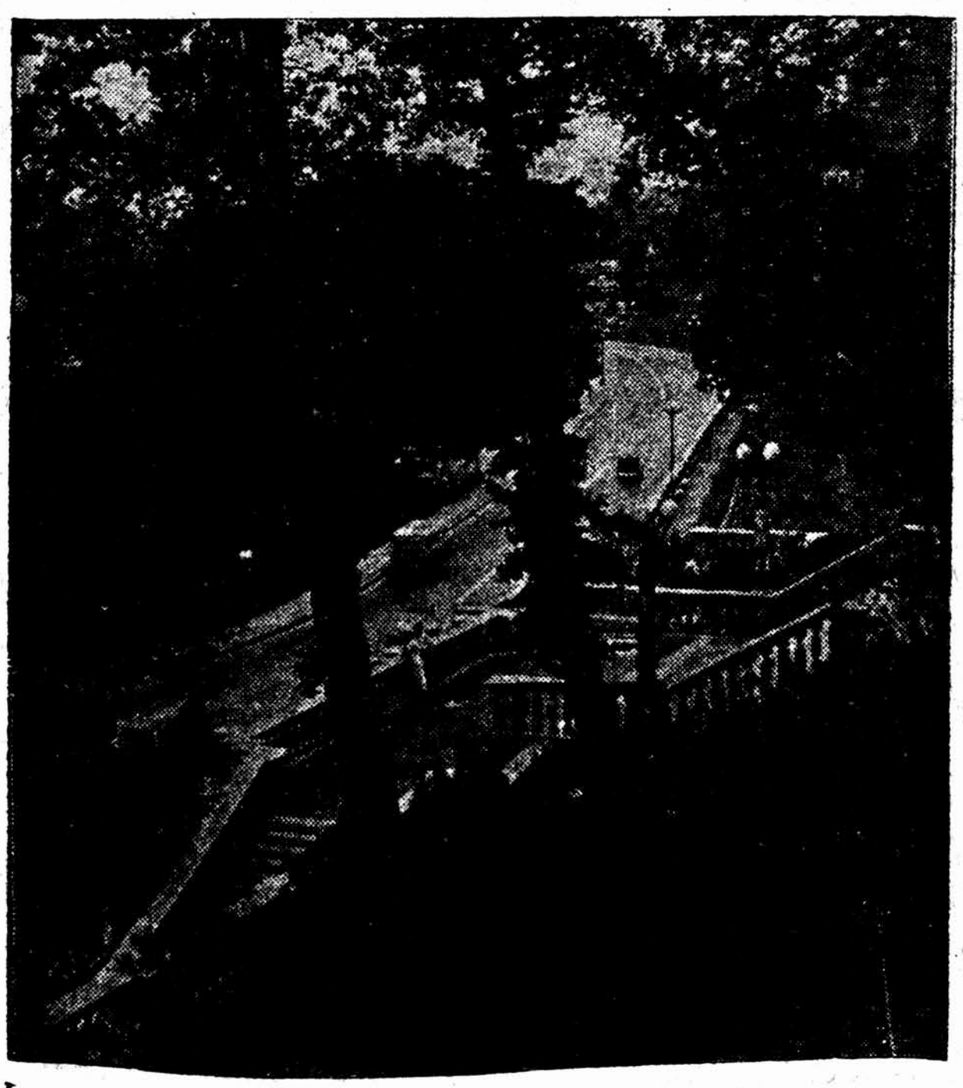
New gigantic buildings of the textile mill "Bolshevik" are erected now in the centre of the town. One can see among them some old dwarfish mills which formerly belonged to the manufacturer Krasilschikov.

Klavdia Sakharova becomes a student of Molotov All-Union Academy of Light Industry.

The textile mill "Bolshevik" is the largest enterprise in Ivanovo region and one of the largest in the textile industry of the U.S.S.R. In this mill 11,000 workers are employed.

On the place of this gloomy settlement a new town arose with large schools, houses with many flats, broad, straight streets. On the place of churches and public houses there arose a cinema, a club, a library, a stadium, and a radio station.

Rodniki has its own printed newspapers and book-shops. Every day 13 kindergartens cater for healthy and cheerful children.



Park of the Sanatorium belonging to the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry

In An Apprenticeship School

Not far from the town, in a picturesque spot on the bank of Teza river, a rest home for the workers of the "Bolshevik" mill is situated. Every year over 1,000 workers spend their rest in sanatorium, health resorts and rest homes.

Rodniki has become widely known in our Union. Who does not know the names of Tasia Odintzoya and Irina Lapshina, notable weavers, Stakhanovites, order-bearers! Articles and books write about the best people at our mill. Hundreds of Rodniki boys and girls study in universities of the capital and of the region.

In comparing the life of weavers of two generations—my mother and mine—the life of thousands of people like we are, one cannot but speak about this.

When I was eight years old the doors of the new schools were widely opened before me. After the seven grade school I attended the factory apprenticeship school. Here I joined the Komsomol (Young Communist League), got my social and political training, and my experience of social work.

The school and the Komsomol filled up my life with joy and rich content, educated my socialist conscience, the proud feeling of a Soviet citizen, the understanding of tasks set before the country, devotion for the Komsomol, for the Party and for the great and dear comrade Stalin.

I started working at a textile mill in the shop No. 4. Our shop consisted only of young workers. Tasia Odintzova and Irina Lapshina, following the example of Dusia Vinogradeva, began to use Stakhanovite methods of work: firstly, they went over from 36 automatic looms "Nortrop" to 72, to 96 and then to 144 and finally to 216 looms. These Stakhanovite record breaking figures stirred up the whole factory, all the workers, brought about an extraordinary enthusiasm. In the shops everyone spoke of the work of Odintzova and Lapshina. A new rise of socialist competition has begun. At that time I worked on two "Platto" looms.

The example of Odintzova stirred me and inspired me. I decided to go over to three looms. I set a task before me to carry away by my experience other workers, to raise the Stakhanov movement in the shop. I was supported by the Komsomol collective and by the management of the shop. The third "platto" loom was given to me. I proceeded to my work not without excitement since I realised that I was given the honour to be the initiator of Stakhanovite methods of work in my shop.

Rapid Progress

My expectations were brilliantly justified. Within five days I easily went over to work on four looms and then on six. I fulfilled my plan. The Komsomol activists—Shura Gvozdeva, Galina Smirnova, Lusia Mecralkina and others followed on my steps. All these girls finished the apprenticeship school together with me.

Now we were pre-occupied as to how to help the other comrades to become Stakhanovites. Comrade Stalin's statement on the essence and principles of the socialist competition was deeply set in our minds: "Comradely assistance rendered to the lagging behind by the advanced in order to attain a general rise."

Fedia Puzukhin, my co-worker, worked near my working place. My name on the board of indices was on the very top, while Pazukhin's on the very bottom. I was preoccupied as to how to help him to go up, how to bring him to the ranks of shock workers, Stakhanovites. I began to watch Pazukhin's work, to find out the causes of his failure. I found the causes. He did not grease the looms, he did not clean them and set them into operation without checking them up. This would inevitably lead to the spoiling of

(Continued On Page 31)

Pens, Swords And Persons

"Reading In War-Time Is A Kind Of Cleansing Process"

IT is commonly supposed that war is the time for action and that action precludes contemplation. A greater fallacy could hardly exist. For everybody who is desperately engaged in modern warfare there are two more, possibly twelve more, "standing by." The more heavily mechanised does war become, the more people are necessary to make and mend and send forward the machines.

Indeed, the more war develops in totality the more citizens are separated, in part or whole time, from their normal occupations or pleasures; but they are not busy all the time. They are very often waiting for something to happen, a message to arrive, an accident to occur, a calamity to avert. War is not only a colossal waste of life and wealth, it is an enormous waste of time. The amount of organised inaction is quite as vast as the amount of organised action, writes Ivor Brown in the "Manchester Guardian".

At the beginning of a war there is a natural, impulsive, and wholly foolish notion that pens must not only yield to swords; they must vanish altogether. Books, what are they in a world of bombs? Is paper, save it be money, of any value in a world of steel? The atmosphere of 1939 has been so different from that of 1914 that such folly may be receiving less propaganda by those who romantically believe that the sword, once drawn, can be universally brandished by every arm at once.

None the less, there will probably be a certain timidity among the publishers of books and a feeling that a serious volume has no chance now. Certainly the "tension years," which ended on September 3, 1939, have been disastrously bad for the arts as a whole; only books on foreign affairs and a few "escape" novels have recently stood a chance of great sales. But the experience of the last war suggests that a change may now occur.

Spurt To Poetry

Far more poetry, for example, was written and read between 1914 and 1918 than had been written and read in the previous four years. To say that it was, in general, good poetry is, or was recently, to incur the derision of most readers of poetry under thirty, because a violent change of taste took place in the nineteen-twenties. But nobody could deny that it was seriously intended poetry. Its public supporters were not attracted to it only by hopes of cheap consolation. Of course those who are incapable of anything but the easiest and slushiest of reading were supplied and will have to be supplied again. Yet it is noteworthy that the popular taste in fiction during the last war did not sink; the extraordinary wave of popularity which befell the stories of O. Henry, who was then discovered by the larger English public, showed a certain sagacity of judgment. For those crisp little pieces had a quality considerably above that of ordinary magazine tales.

There is another and important reason why the supply and discussion of books are a necessary national business in times of war. War herds people together; quite apart from its congregation of men upon a foreign field, it sets us swarming at home and brings into active collectivities many people who are used to solitude, self-communion, and tranquillity. To preserve something of a private life amid the urgencies of public service is for such folk a condition of mental health, and vigour. We must have our shelters of the spirit as of the body; the choice, the perusal, and the treasuring of a book are the assertion of separateness and of individuality; the book is also a kind of dugout to which we may retire from the irk-someness of a trivial, incessant conversation.

We have not only every right to make such escapes from the press of new (and not always welcome) human proximities; it is surely an obligation upon every reasoning citizen to retain and nourish his personality. For, if this war is about anything, it is about the right to be single and small and different instead of being swamped in tyrannous totalities. In this most necessary business of keeping sane and single amid all the agglomerating forces of war-time organisation, the book can be a comforter and champion, the prop of individual being, the defender of the private life.

To be that it must be a book of substance and of quality. That is why the publishers of series of classics or of accepted moderns may expect a raid upon the stocks in their cellars quite as much as a cry for more thrillers and mystery stories. The more familiar poets, one may assume, will come into renewed favour. No sooner had the almost inevitable news come through upon the wireless last Sunday than I had turned away into that other happier country of intellectual quietism and serene fervency of spirit, the poetry of the seventeenth century, which, though often known as metaphysical, is so often keenly relevant to present stress and suffering and not without reason.

Search For Reassurance

Such a man as Henry Vaughan lived through three-quarters of a century in which there were several civil wars, constant plots and alarums, and at least three political revolutions. He had good reason (and we, alas! even better) to ask,

Why should men love
A wolf, more than a lamb or dove?
Or choose hell-fire and brimstone streams
Before bright stars and God's own beams?
Who kisseth thorns will hurt his face,
But flowers do both refresh and grace.

It is a question none can answer in brief and possibly none can answer at all. Man, insensate and deluded, chooses to kiss thorns, lap brimstone, love the wolf; so other men of different appetite must suffer the hurt face and broken heart. We cannot demand solutions of the singer: the clear sweetness of his voice is his commendation and, in some sort, our consolation. For, having confronted ugliness, he proves by the diction and melody of his rhyme that beauty remains.

Is reccurse to poetry or painting or music at such a time no more than finding a pillow in which to bury a tear-stained face and smother one's fury at the folly of things? Surely it is also a search for reassurance that the human mind and hand which have created those arts have not been, and cannot be, utterly overwhelmed in the collapse of all decencies and the murder of all compassions and restraints which intermittently afflict the world of men aspiring to some species of civility. The very nobility of phrasing in a sad view, such as Fulke Greville's superb

Oh wearisome condition of humanity,
Born under one Law, to another bound:
Vainly begot and yet forbidden vanity,
Created sick, commanded to be sound!

is itself a remedy for grief. The steel of a pen be more magnetic, more enduring than that of any sword, when thus it puts question to the universe. We do not go to books for the reply direct to our hesitations and dilemmas. When earth's foundations seem once more to be crashing there are no monosyllabic and final answers to those bowed shoulders of grief which seem like the eternal, human question-mark. It is asmuch as pen can do to give beauty to bewilderment, dignity to doubt, and magnificence to lamentation or to triumph; that, in the past, it has done, in prose and verse, and will do again. Or may we put it simply that leading in war-time is a kind of cleansing process? We go to beauty for ablution and scour ourselves in line and colour, words and music

CIVIL LIBERTY IN WAR-TIME

British National Council's Manifesto

A statement issued by the executive committee of the British National Council for Civil Liberties says:—

Victory in war for the German Nazis would mean the end of all civil liberty. The strength and hope of success of Britain and France lies in their democratic traditions. In order to secure victory we must preserve all those qualities which differentiate the political system of Britain from that of Germany to-day. To do so there must be an opportunity for every industrial and political organisation or group and for every individual to contribute the best of his talents to the common cause; such a contribution cannot be given unless there is freedom of discussion, of association, and of criticism.

BELIEF IN DEMOCRACY

The National Council for Civil Liberties stands for full Parliamentary discussion of war aims and methods. Such discussion will provide a continued reaffirmation by Britain of her belief in the democratic system, and will give an earnest to the German people that we are willing to co-operate with them in destroying the Nazi system, which is their enemy no less than ours.

Now that the citizens of Britain and of the Empire are being called upon to fight, Britain must not deny to them those democratic rights for which they are asked to fight. Nor must the enemy be given any opportunity to make propaganda from colonial repression.

The new and strange problems and difficulties produced by the war can best be solved by full and frank discussion through the democratic organisations which are to-day part of the British political system. Political parties, religious and cultural societies, non-political bodies, organisations such as our own all have some part to play in seeing that the war is conducted in accordance with the will of the people. In particular, trade unions, co-operatives, and other similar bodies who have the most intimate and expert knowledge of the problems of economy and supply, and who are most closely in touch with the needs of the industrial population, must be at liberty to criticise freely the conduct of all matters within their spheres.

The essence of democracy consists in the actions of all authorities being guided by a balanced and well-informed public opinion. Public opinion depends upon the press, which must be free to explain and to deal fearlessly with all issues.

In a national emergency no party or individual has a right to be immune from criticism or to claim exclusive direction of affairs. In war-time unity and vigour of command are essential, but in a democracy such unity and vigour can only spring from consultation and co-operation with the people and their elected representatives.

When the country is at war it is above all necessary that political liberty shall not be abused, but the council disapproves of any coercion of those who feel that they cannot take part in war. It is a test of our democracy to see that however much anyone may differ from conscientious objectors in political belief the spirit as well as the letter of the legal provisions made by Parliament for their relief are respected.

The National Council for Civil Liberties believes that in a democracy the only basis of unity is political freedom. Vigilance to prevent the growth of totalitarian methods at home and in the Empire is one of the most important aspects of the fight against Nazi and Fascist aggression.

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"Timaya Of Honawar" And Truth About Portuguese Invasion

Land Where Hindus And Muslims Lived In Harmony, Peace And Prosperity

By 'FERISHTA'

IN a recent number of this journal, a lengthy extract from one of the Portuguese chroniclers has been reproduced and presented as an authentic account about 'Timaya of Honawar,' which can only be characterized as typical of the 'history' that is actually a tissue of one-sided perversions, exaggerations and apocryphal stories recorded by men who betray a profound ignorance of the country and the people they had had the effrontery to describe and the value of whose accounts in themselves stand condemned for the simple reason that they were, in a majority of cases, the camp-followers of the foreigners and fanatics invading the shores of our country.

To expose the real character and worthlessness of the 'history' that is being written with unhistorical bias and crudely propagandist aims, it is necessary to give a brief and objective account of the Portuguese invasion as we can reconstruct it from the accounts left by various contemporary chroniclers and in the documents of scientific value not merely in the Portuguese but various other camps as well.

Who Discovered India?

It is well-known that the first contact of the Portuguese adventurers with this country was established on that disastrous 20th May, 1498, when they reached the Indian shore at Calicut. Ironically enough, it was an Arab Ibn Majid and the Jewish astronomer, Abraham Ben Zakut, the pilot and adviser respectively of Vasco da Gama who were mainly responsible for the successful voyage. Vasco undertook the expedition in order to establish a rivalry with the Turks, who practically held the monopoly of the Eastern trade passing in transit through the Red Sea and promoted by Venetian, Turkish and Greek merchants who filled the markets of Europe with the products of the East.

Vasco, in his exploration of the western shore, once he reached Calicut, visited Cannanor and the Anjediva islet, the last-named of which to-day forms part of the tiny territory that remains in Portuguese possession and which had been used in the naval strategy of the Portuguese invaders with advantage.

Conquest By Fire

Pedro Alvarez Cabral was the next Portuguese who was taken to Brazil by the whim of the winds and came to India through the route that had been well-known because India maintained trade-relations with that country centuries before the Portuguese smelt the fabulous riches of India. Cabral wanted to drive off the Muhammedans from the Indian ocean which they sailed, by destroying them 'en masse' and burning their sailing-craft. He naturally made himself hateful to the Raja of Zamorin and interlo-Der Mussulman rivals and would have found it difficult to find a foothold on the Malabar coast but for the aid he received from the enemies of the Raja, the Rajas of Cochin and Cannanore.

Zamorin, indeed, inflicted a defeat on Cabral—a defeat that Vasco tried to avenge when, 1502, he set sail for India. Vasco 'en route' plundered the Mussulmans and their boats and set fire to them in the true pirate tradition. He made for Calicut, which he bombarded on the plea that Zamorin had refused to drive the Mussulmans out of his territory and, with a brutality that must remain unique in that period—because warfare was carried on principles of civilized human beings—cut off the hands, ears and noses of the Mussulman navigators whom he could capture. The bombardment proved ineffective and he first retired to Calicut where he obtained the news of the Zamorin's armada setting out after him and, deserting his newly-acquired ally, made straight for Portugal with all haste. The Raja of Cochin was punished by the Zamorin although, later on, the Portuguese helped him and established their political influence in Cochin with its strategic advantages.

An Imaginary Empire

The great and glorious 'empire' of which the ignoramus betraying the completest lack of understanding of the history of the country speaks with such 'naivete' had its early beginnings with the happenings described above.

The King of Portugal no doubt sent out Dom Francisco da Almeida as the first 'Viceroy' of India when all that the Portuguese owned in India were a few fortresses like those of Cochin, Cannanore, Anjediva and Malacca totalling between themselves a few acres of land. They could not make any advance against the Zamorin and ran their trading posts for a time.

The second 'Viceroy' Affonso da Albuquerque, a man who had at least had a better understanding of the situation so far as the aims of Portuguese political and military penetration were concerned and who took stock of the inherent weaknesses and disadvantages of the Portuguese in a realistic manner introduced a reorientation in the Portuguese policy. He revised his relations with the Raja of Cochin and instead tried to make up with the Zamorin. He made a report to the King of the problems that confronted him and, as he himself confessed, devised the methods of penetration that were later to prove so efficacious for other adventurers like him, by exploiting internecine strife; he even tried to poison the Zamorin. It must, however, be admitted that the man did possess the vision of an imperialist and of one who found himself in direct opposition to his short-sighted contemporaries who, through their fanaticism, missed the opportunities that a wiser policy and political ideology could have enabled them to build an empire with real political and military power.

All however they could gain was the monopoly of the Eastern trade for a century till the Dutch came on the scene and captured it for themselves by dislodging the Portuguese from the strategic positions they occupied on the Asiatic shore.

The much-advertized Estado da India then had no reality in any sense of empire as the Portuguese territorial possessions were restricted to some forts and the adjoining territory of which Goa, Diu and Daman have remained in their possession.

The Traitor Timaya

As regards the much-romanticized "Timaya of Honavar" or Timoja as he is better known, his only title to fame (or notoriety) arises from the fact that he invited, encouraged and helped Albuquerque to invade Goa when the king of Vijainagar was at war with the King of Vijapur. The Portuguese accordingly captured by attacking the fort of Panjim on which to-day stands the palace of the Portuguese governor in February of 1509. He gave Timoja Salcette and Bardez till Adil-Shah drove away the usurpers. On 25th November, they, however, returned with better and greater preparations and regained the position they had lost, thanks to the help they received from Timoja and the Raja of Gersappa. But Bardez and Salcette could not be recaptured till 1543.

History Perverted

Whatever the Portuguese chronicler in the service of Albuquerque may have written about this man, there was hardly anything about his name or personality that could be described as 'romantic'. He merely made himself useful to the foreign invaders to carry their fire and sword in this territory ruled both by the Hindu Rajas and Mussalman kings who always regarded this country as their own and whatever degree of fanatical missionary zeal in religious matters they may have cherished, stand out against the historical perspective in a fundamentally different position from that occupied by the foreign adventurers.

Hindu-Muslim Amity

What those who have fabricated a perverted "history" of this country during the pre-Portuguese epochs deliberately ignore is the fact that religious animosity had always been rooted more in political motives than in racialism or any conflict that could possibly be traced to any real religious or racial conflict between the various classes of the population of the country or foreign merchants and traders who found protection, safety and encouragement to carry on their peaceful activities of mutual trade.

A single instance of this could be cited:—When Jayakeshi I of the Kadamba dynasty ruled over Goa in the 9th century, he appointed a Muhammedan for his governor of the Konkan. Even under the rule of the house of Bijapur, the Hindus were not only tolerated but occupied the highest places of honour and power and temples stood by the side of mosques and both Hindus and Muslims lived in perfect harmony and peace.

Lies As 'History'

It is our national tragedy that we should forget the lessons of our own past and its history and that foreign liars should specialize in a particularly gross form of mental and intellectual banditry and thus murder historical truth. As regards the calumnies and lies that continue to be circulated without effective protest from us, there is to-day hardly any justification for their acceptance because the research carried on by workers who are inspired only with the spirit of historical truth and not the spirit of sectarian crusade exposes to our view to-day as never before the malice, ignorance and bias of those who pretend to camouflage their bigotry as "historical research".

"LOVE CONQUERS VIOLENCE"

The episode depicted by Syt. Kiran De, the Bengali artist, in the beautiful water-colour painting reproduced on the front-cover page of this issue, relates to the murderous assault made by two notorious characters of Nadia, Jagai and Madhai by name, on Nityanand, the saintly brother of Sri Krishna Chaitanya, the great sixteenth century Vaishnavite teacher of Bengal. Nityanand, instead of retaliating, not only completely forgave them, but displayed so much pity and love for these ruffians, that ultimately they shed all their vices and became great devotees and followers of Chaitanya.

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OUR SHORT STORY

By KARL GRAYSON

Having Faith

EVERY one told Martha Fields she was foolish to go to Hollywood to try to get into the movies. People who had been to Hollywood and knew the ropes warned her.

"You haven't a chance, honey. Actresses are a glut on the market. They won't even list your name at central casting. There are thousands ahead of you."

But Martha had faith in herself. She wasn't conceited, but she knew she was attractive, had charm and personality, could act if given the opportunity.

So she went to Hollywood and rented a room in a moderately priced boarding house and spent a week reconnoitring. Her reconnoitring provided her with the information that all the warnings she had received back home were well founded; that actresses were indeed a dime a dozen. She called central casting and was advised that they weren't adding any new names.

"No new names indeed!" Martha told herself. "Well, all central casting does anyway is provide work for extras, and I don't intend to be any extra. There must be other ways of getting into the movies."

There probably were, too. All Martha had to do was find them. It wasn't easy. After another week she took account of stock. She had gotten nowhere. So far the thing had been a hit or miss proposition. The thing to do was to get organized, gradually build toward her goal and do it right.

So first she changed her name to Gyshia Fields. She thought that sounded good, sort of glamorous. Next, she acquired a room-mate named Charity Dane, who was an old warhorse as far as Hollywood was concerned. Charity had been there seven years and was just now getting to play extra parts.

"What I want," Martha confided to Charity, "is a list of the names of a few good agents."

Charity smiled tolerantly. "Listen, honey, agents are only interested in big money, people who are already made or people who have something different. Now, look, you're a sweet kid and I'd like to keep you for a roommate, but I'm going to be real motherly. Go on back to Hemstitch, or wherever you came from, and forget this racket. Look at me. Seven years and just now getting extra parts."

"That," said Martha, "is probably because you didn't have enough faith in yourself. Isn't Simms and Simms the best agency out here?"

"That's right, dear. Simms and Simms. Go learn your lesson."

So Martha went to see Simms and Simms. She sat in their office for three afternoons, then she got mad. She went outside and called them on the telephone and told them a thing or two. And that night when she returned to the room, she told Charity that she had an appointment with Simms and Simms the next day.

"Appointment my eye!" said Charity, good naturedly.

"All right," said Martha, "come on up with me."

So Charity, out of curiosity, went to Simms and Simms' office with Martha and sat goggled-eyed while Martha was ushered into the inner sanctum.

"To-morrow," said Martha, as they were walking home, "I have an appointment at one of the studios."

"Look," said Charity, "I faint easily. Tell me how."

"I told them I could skate. they need good ice skaters. I told them I was an expert figure skater."

"Can you skate?" Charity asked.

"Oh, I had a pair on once," Martha smiled. "It isn't whether or not you can skate or turn handsprings or anything, darling. It's having faith in being able to do what you really can do."

"Drop me a postcard from Hemstitch when you get back there, honey."

But Martha didn't return to Hemstitch the next day nor the next nor the day after that. As a matter of fact she was given a screen test. Charity was incredulous and bewildered.

"Look," she said, "are you going to be on skates in this screen test? If so, aren't you a little foolish to make a monkey out of yourself?"

"I don't think they'll put me on skates," Martha said. "I don't think they have any ice. I mean, it's too expensive to make just to give me a screen test. Besides, they like my name. Gyshia Fields."

"It's a pip, honey. It ought to look swell up in lights."

Charity couldn't convince herself that this was actually happening to some one who had been in Hollywood less than a month. And when Martha came back with a stock contract after her interview following the screen test, she practically swooned.

"I gave up believing in miracles when I first came out here. Now, look, honey, let's begin at the beginning and go right through, once over lightly. How about this skating business?"

"Oh, they've forgotten that," Martha said. "I haven't mentioned it since, and neither have they. You see, they found out I had charm and personality, and could act. Don't you see?"

"No, I don't see. How did they find out?"

"Well, it's like this: All you have to do is bring yourself to the attention of the right people by telling them you can do something you can't. Then at the right time you tell them in the right way you can do something you can, and if you have enough faith in your ability, that's all there is to it."

Charity scratched her head. Seven years, she thought. Maybe I'm wrong. Maybe not. But I don't think I'll risk it.

As a matter of fact she was given a screen test. Charity was incredulous and bewildered.

THE APPARITION

(A FANTASY)

I was studying for my B.A. examination in a small provincial town when a strange event occurred in my life. It was a fine evening, the sun was about to set. By the side of a dilapidated statue I sat and looked around. The glorious sunset, the green valleys and the silvery stream, stirred my soul. I was serenely happy.

Before long, I saw a rustic maid, with a bundle of grass on her head passing that side. I thought of Robert Burns. I wondered what she must have been thinking. She looked so contented and in tune with the nature around her, that an irresistible desire seized upon me to call and talk to her. I got up from my rocky seat and walked towards her. She looked dismayed. With a friendly smile, I said, "My pretty maid, would you mind sitting by my side on yonder rock and talk for a little while?"

She smiled and said, "You are an educated young man. What can you find in me?"

I was charmed with her simplicity and said, "You are right. I am educated. But, I want to learn something which I shall never be able to find in any of the books. You alone can teach me that."

She laughed aloud and said, "It is alright you speaking like that in a lonely place like this. If anybody were to hear what you say, they will surely think that you are mad."

I couldn't help asking her, "Do you think so?"

She showed her glistening teeth and said, "Are you married?"

I was taken by surprise and said, "Why did you ask that question?"

"Simply", she replied.

"Oh no, no, there must have been some reason. Come, come, tell me," I said.

With a penetrating glance she said, "I only wanted to make sure. It is not decent to sit in a lonely place like this and talk with a married man. You are high-born. What would anyone think if they see you talking with a rustic maid? If you had been married what would your wife have thought?"

I burst into a fit of laughter. "Do you think I am that sort? Let me tell you once for all I am not a disgusting, contemptible snob. I am a man and I care a hang what other people think of me. I am in love with nature and you are part of it Is there anything wrong in loving everything around you? How does rank and file come in? You are a human being just as I am and the soul within you is in perfect communion with mine and the result, serene happiness."

She little understood my philosophy and said, "You are a wonderful person and I like you very much. But don't you think that it's getting late? Hurry up, my dear. or your people might search the whole town for their darling boy!"

Was she mocking at me? I smiled and said, "You know very little about me." She did not say anything, but gave me a parting smile and went her own way.

On my way home I started thinking about the wonderful evening. The glorious sunset and the charming maid came before my eyes again and again. My father was eagerly waiting for me. We finished our meals and I went to my own room. Strange thoughts came to my mind. I took Tolstoy's "Kreuzar Sonata" and started reading. It gave me a soothing pleasure to read about the Russian peasants. What about our own peasants I thought? Aren't they worse off than the Russians?

When I went to bed I found that I was still thinking of the rustic maid and the wonderful evening. The clock struck twelve and I was rolling in the bed from one side to the other. At last I fell asleep and the maid came in my dreams. Again that mocking smile! Those glistening teeth!

When I got up, it was pretty late. I finished my breakfast, went through Algebra and Trigonometry without understanding what I was reading, felt disgusted with life and started for college earlier than usual.

The longed for evening came at last. I hurriedly finished my tea, put on a clean "pehran" and a khadi cap and went to the most delightful spot on earth. My heart beat hard when the maid came along.

"Come on, sit down for a while," I said.

"Thank you, but it's getting late for me," she replied.

"Oh please, only for a while," I pleaded.

"Alright, as you wish. But, one day you might regret for having talked with me," she said.

I laughed and said, "Don't talk nonsense."

We sat and talked for a long

(Continued On Page 32)

"Why do you need two crystals."

"Your husband is leading a double life!"

NOVEL PATENTS

AMONG the inventions recently patented at the U. S. A. Patents Office are the following:—

A new waterproof paint that includes Portland cement as one of its main ingredients has won a patent for Claude V. Smith of Emporia, Kansas. The paint when dry, it is said, will withstand the pressure of water. It will thus plug up leaks in walls.

Primarily the paint is designed for use on stucco, cement, stone, tile and brick work. Other ingredients besides the Portland cement are calcium chloride, lye and water.

A coin-operated machine that stamps the postage on the mail, then drops it in the mail box has won a patent for Linden A. Thatcher of Coscob, Conn.

To prevent rain from entering the gasoline tank when it is being filled during a rainy day, Louis Karrel of Brooklyn, N. Y., has patented a collapsible rainshield that fits over both the tank opening and nozzle of the hose. The shield attaches to the wall of the auto by suction cups.

Protecting the edges of the shoe soles and heels while polishing is the object of the grooved rubber band patented by Martin M. Brennan of Chicago. It slips over these parts of the shoe and acts as a shield against the polish.

FABRICS FROM CORN MEAL

WASHINGTON, (By Mail)—Women soon may be wearing dresses made from corn. This is suggested by a method for preparing a new, strong, water-resistant artificial silk from corn meal, described in a patent granted to Lloyd C. Swallen of Terre Haute, Ind., says the "New York Times".

Corn meal is the source of zein, a protein-like substance, and it is from the zein that the artificial filaments are spun, much like a silkworm spins real silk.

The zein is extracted from the corn meal by a suitable solvent and while in solution is forced through tiny orifices from which it flows as liquid filaments. These plastic filaments are led into a coagulating bath, a solution containing ordinary formaldehyde.

The formaldehyde hardens the filaments so that they can readily be withdrawn from the bath. Now the filament is heated to evaporate the water and to bring about further reaction between the formaldehyde and zein to give the filaments their final tough structure.

Zein filaments can be twisted together into yarns and then be woven into all sorts of textile fabrics, it is indicated. The artificial silk made from corn can be dyed to any colour.

A feature in the use of zein in making artificial silk is that there is no need for "ripening" the zein solution before it is spun, as is necessary in the case of artificial silk made from cellulose and cellulose derivatives. This is said to save time.

If the process described in the patent goes into widespread use, a new outlet for corn surpluses has been found.

The patent is assigned to the Corn Products Refining Company of New York.

MAN—NOT THE LAST WORD IN EVOLUTION?

British Scientist Stresses Need Of Taking A Long-Range View

IN his presidential paper to the Zoology Ssction of the sessions of the British Association at Dundee, on "Perspectives in Evolution" Professor James Ritchie said there were those who saw in the modern developments and threats of warfare a warning finger of the doom of civilisation. He reminded these doubters that evolution, as we knew it, was built upon destruction. The development of the whole animal kingdom rested upon the destruction of green plants, which, biologically, were formed of the same stuff as we were, and that within the animal kingdom the flesh-eaters had risen upon the bodies of their fellow-creatures. The drama of wars amongst mankind and the imminence of wars seized the imagination, and history-books biased the mind by emphasising wars and ignoring the quiet but effective work of millions of unknown citizens through the ages. "But in our perspective of hundreds of millions of years these are the merest incidents, and, war or no war, the quiet progress of evolution flows through life carrying the world of living things steadily but unobtrusively from one step to a higher."

In his short past man had been moving towards a higher intellectual, spiritual and moral standard, and the biological view would be that in the immediate future (geologically speaking) that movement would continue, and that for human beings this future lay in the development and perfection of social life and in the spreading of the social idea to include peoples and nations as well as individuals, with all the correlated advances that these implied.

That was the short view of man's future, but what of the long? Sir James Jeans had contemplated (at any rate, fancifully) the progress of humanity until the shadow of extinction of life upon the earth fell many millions of years hence. But of the long-range forecast any view of science could say nothing. "The reason is that science knows only the past and the present, so that it can read into the future only the glorification or degradation of what has already been expressed in mankind, let us say better brains, better social organisation, less self-seeking. Yet the unfathomable characteristic of life is that it is always throwing up something new; evolution proceeds not only by permutations and combinations of the old, but by the emergence of new lines of development. The physicist can foretell with accuracy the movements of the planets, the return of eclipses and comets, but who, knowing only fishes, could have foretold the amphibia which arose from them, or knowing only the reptiles could have foretold their descendants the birds and the mammals? When we leave details, in the world of living things, we can be wise only after the event, we cannot be wise before the event. Therefore, the long future of evolution upon the earth is unknowable so far as science is concerned."

But, looking back over the 1,200-million-year vista of the steady climb of life upon the path of evolution, it seemed presumptuous for us to suppose that man, the latest new-comer, was the last word or the final crowning glory amongst many, and that with his coming the great steps in evolution had come to an end.—"The Manchester Guardian".

CURATIVE VALUE OF SOUNDS

THANKS to the work that Dr. Loomis has been doing in his Tuxedo Park laboratory, the properties of sounds so high in pitch that they cannot be heard are well known, writes the "New York Times." But new ones are reported all the time. The latest discoveries are those of Dr. R. Pohlmann of the Physico-Chemical Institute of the University of Berlin, who announces that high-frequency sound may have its use in medicine.

Inaudible sounds can kill seaweed, fish, frogs and other forms of life. The cells, it seems, swell and sometimes burst. When they burst death ensures. But this does not happen to the red corpuscles of the blood so long as they remain in their natural serum.

It occurred to Pohlmann that swollen cells would absorb more foreign substances—medicines, for example—than normal cells. He coated frogs with a blue pigment, exposed them to high-pitched sounds which would not kill, and found that the dye was driven in as if the frogs had been tattooed with a needle. After a time the frogs recovered their normal hue. If dyes can thus be forced into cells, why not chemicals that will have a killing or healing effect, depending on the cell?

By turning the sound waves on and off at the proper intervals it is possible to massage cells below the skin. Pohlmann thus massaged himself and his laboratory assistants and claims the results were encouraging in sciatica and some forms of neuralgia.

Why People Go To Cinema

"Escape"—The Most Important Motive

Dr. N. A. B. Wilson, vocational adviser to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, speaking in the Psychology Section of the British Association at Dundee, said he was convinced that vocational guidance based upon psychological techniques was essential for the normal child. Such guidance was not, and should not be, the prerogative of the immature, the indecisive or the neurotic. To some extent it still was the prerogative of the well-to-do, but he hoped that would soon be changed. The results of all the available work showed that quite 50 per cent. of the vocational decisions made by normal parents and adolescents could be altered for the better as a result of the careful use of the vocational psychologist's procedures.

What are the principal motives which make people go to the cinema—Mr. Oliver Bell, the director of the British Film Institute, answered this question in an address on "Public taste and the cinema" before the Psychology Section.

The most important motive, he said, was "escape." "This explains the cinema's popularity with housewives, who get out of their three-roomed villas and out of themseldves," he added. Secondly, the cinema was popular with courting couples, who found there a warmth and comfort unobtainable in the city streets. There was star appeal, which had been built up by Hollywood to tremendous heights on the sound psychological principle that it was easier to sell a personality than an idea. Lastly, there was a small but growing group of people who were interested in films as a means of dramatic expression.

"Sunday audiences differ widely from the family week-day audience and are much tougher," Mr. Bell said. "The reason is that people with money are at church, out in the car, playing bridge, or just being social. Sunday cinemas have to cater literally for the man in the street, the father who has just spent a whole day in his wife and family's company, and the people who are escaping from their two-roomed or one-roomed home. Unless they get virility on the screen they will not hesitate to show their displeasure"—"The Manchester Guardian."

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Shree Narayana Gurudev

One Of The Foremost Reformers Of Modern Malabar

By SWAMI DHARMA THEERTAN

AMONG the numerous Saints and Sadhus of our country, Shree Narayana Gurudev of Malabar whose eleventh Maha Samadhi celebrations were observed in Bombay on October 22, seems to be the only one in recent centuries, who came not merely to teach and preach high ideals and spiritual truths, but to give a new life to many lakhs of people, who were before his advent little better than dumb driven cattle.

As a great poet said, his life and body and the spiritual power acquired by penance, he used with sublime gratification for the uplift of the down-trodden classes of Hindu society, and in less than half a century, a community of more than twenty-three lakhs of his followers have been enabled to reform their domestic and social life, to cleanse it of impurities, untruths and cruelties, to enrich it with social, religious and educational institutions, to ennoble it with the ideals of universal brotherhood, and to enkindle in their hearts the undying fire of aspirations for a fuller life of liberty and equality for themselves as well as others.

To-day, if there is one community in India, who are strong enough to break all bonds of blind faith and superstitious reverence for the past in the struggle for freedom and justice, it is those followers of Gurudev, who have accepted the ideal of one Race, one Religion, one God as the plan of social reconstruction.

Early Quest

Shree Narayana renounced his home, when he was barely twenty years of age, and wandered from place to place like a mendicant or more like one who was out to find out or die in the effort, a solution for the sufferings of the socially suppressed people of India. Living with the most lowly of such, he realised first hand, their great sufferings, their appalling ignorance and the terrible dirt and disease and poverty in which they lived. There is hardly a place in Malabar which has not been sanctified by his contact in those days of wandering.

This preliminary quest over, he set himself to the task of preparing for his work and acquiring the powers and wisdom necessary to change the hearts of men, to rouse in them new aspirations and give them the vision of a glorious future. For about six years he lived in the forests and caves beyond the haunts of men, knowing no fear in the company of wild animals and enduring the roughnesses of nature and long privations. Soon the village lad emerged out of the seclusion of Tapas as a great Siddha possessed of super-human powers over men and nature, able to cure diseases and cast out devils by word of mouth, to call forth rain from the skies, to wean the incorrigible drunkard from his vice and make him a model of his neighbours, to cleanse the leper, to give sight to the blind and work other miracles.

Social And Religious Reform

For about forty years he was almost every day openly working miracles without ever pretending to do so and thus bringing blessing into hundreds of homes, comforting the sick, strengthening the weak and giving guidance to the ignorant. His work was thus started as a saviour of the oppressed people. Then commenced the silent reform of their lives in all aspects. Meaningless ceremonies and customs were abolished, more refinement and culture were introduced into their domestic and social relations and they came out of the compulsory gloom of ages to the light of modern civilisation.

Along with this work, went on the establishment, as if by magic power, of scores of institutions, temples, schools, prayer halls, dispensaries, mutts, associations and a net-work of other agencies for welding together the unorganised masses and making of them a self-confident and self-respecting community. There is not a village in Malabar, which does not boast of some Institution or other in the name of Gurudev. This gigantic external work is in itself a miracle of its kind. Without any of the equipments, which are so necessary for public work such as educational qualifications, funds, organisations, advertisement or propaganda, this solitary Saint went from place to place raising up these numerous Institutions, which at once raised the entire suppressed people in the esteem of their fellow-men and gave them a place among the foremost communities of the country.

Men and money seemed to be at his beck and call. To the last moment of his life he continued this great work of supplying the social and religious amenities which are so necessary for progress and the sinews of war without which his followers could never hope to fight the vested interests or break their helpless dependence on other communities. Unknown to the world, there was also going on the breaking of the fetters of caste and the undermining of the caste mentality. His followers became bold enough to defy these restrictions, if not absolutely, to destroy them with impunity. A new spirit of human kinship began to illumine thousands of hearts

Universal Brotherhood

There is hardly an aspect of social and religious reform of the Hindus, which did not receive his attention. The three departments of Hindu religion and society are the castes representing the social order, the temples representing the religious system and the mutts of Sadhus representing the philosophic ideals. All these were subjected to terrible convulsions and underwent wholesale transformations. The entire caste edifice was shaken to the bottom.

Temples were metamorphosed into living centres of work, educational and economic for the uplift of the community, the dreamy philosophy of meditating and study so characteristic of Hindu Mutts was replaced by the spirit of active service and sacrifice and the mission of reconstructing society on new ideals. Removing of untouchability, opening of the temples to all classes, reorganising the forms of worship so as to make it ennobling and edifying, reforming of the Mutts to suit modern conditions, were only some of the preliminary measures he carried out in his own sphere long before they were thought of as national problems.

The most magnificent part of his work came when he raised the banner of One Race, One Religion, One God for men and proclaimed to his followers that the mission of all his institutions and the aim of all his works was the reconstruction of society on these principles of universal brotherhood and unity of God-Head. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man are the teaching of all religions; they form the one Religion of all civilized mankind. But the Hindus alone, among all the civilized people of the world have refused century after century to fashion their social and religious institutions in accordance with these basic teachings of religion.

In spite of the efforts of Jainism, Buddhism, Advaitism, Sikhism, Arya Samaj and Brahmo Samaj, and the numerous Sidhas and Saints, who have all unequivocally condemned caste and the worship of a multiplicity of Gods, Goddesses and Demons, the Hindus have gone on reverently preserving their suicidal caste differences and justifying and propagating the worship of innumerable deities and demons of all sorts in all sorts of ways from the most barbarous to the highly mystic and unintelligible.

Gurudev's Lifework

Shree Narayana Gurudev has again raised the hammer of reform to beat into shape Hindu religion and society and make them conform to the teachings of 'Sanatana Dharma' or strike out another separate community from out of the Hindu people, who have for over 4000 years now served as the raw material for conversion into new religions and societies by internal reformers as well as by missionaries of foreign religions.

Many thousands of people are getting ready under the inspiration of Gurudev either to mend Hindu social and religious order or to end it if the former is impossible. Another opportunity is presenting itself to us to save ourselves by reforming ourselves and if we fail to rise to the occasion, the butchers' knife will fall upon us again to cut off another big slice from the Hindu fold. We have to convert ourselves or be converted by others.

Gurudev's ideals are working out in an inevitable manner. No power may now stop the torrent of change. He has wound up the clock of progress and it must go on striking and marking a new era in our history. He has set loose forces which will either cleanse us of our sins or crush us as unworthy to survive. The rumbling of volcanic changes about to burst out are being heard in the conversion movements in Malabar and among the depressed classes all over India, in the frantic efforts of the Hindus to save their boasted culture, in the panicky measures to open the temples and abolish untouchability, as if these silly concessions were enough to purify our degraded mentality and cleanse the augean stable of castes and chaotic systems of worship.

We, the followers of Shree Narayana Gurudev, believe at this crisis in the history of India, his teaching have a message for all, and will, if accepted, save us from the impending crash. We believe that he is one of those "Avataras", who came to re-fashion the world, when righteousness declines and unrighteousness holds sway.

THEY ARE SHOP-ASSISTANTS!

A view of the procession held in connection with the Punjab Shop-Assistants' Conference.

FEAR OF GERMANS INVADING HOLLAND?

Nazis Quarrel In Rumania

German Minority Leader Resigns Over Mass Migration

BUCHAREST, Oct. 28.

The dispute among leaders of the Rumanian Nazis and the German minority which led to stormy scenes and fisticuffs in the recent committee meetings has become more acute.

A number of leaders have resigned, including the minority leader Hedrich. The struggle was originally between Konradi, who is the Nazi Embassy commercial counsellor and Hitler's personal representative, and Moderates who desired not to force issues between Germany and Rumania at the moment.

Fuel was added to the flames by a letter from Germany to Konradi tentatively enquiring the possibilities of oganising mass emigration of the minority to Germany. These soundings have caused a bitter feeling among the Germans. It is already clear that the only minority where numerous Germans are prepared to return to the Reich is in Lokovina.

Other areas like Banat, Southeast Transylvania, Southern Bessarabia are beginning to break away from the Nazi organisations to form separate groups to protect the interests of local Germans. —Reuter.

TRADE LOOKING UP AFTER INITIAL DECLINE

Board Of Trade Consulting Industrial Representatives

LONDON, October 27.

One of the principal reasons, says Reuter's lobby correspondent, for the decline in imports in September was the fact that the Mediterranean was closed during the first three weeks of the War.

This also had its effect on exports. In the last ten days, the shipping position has been steadily improving. The position as regards export licences had enormously improved and clearances of shipping were improving.

The Board of Trade is having discussions with representatives of various industries interested in export trade and negotiations are progressing favourably.—Reuter.

SIAN WIPED OUT

Japanese Raid 18 Shensi Towns

TOKYO, Oct. 28.

Japanese bombers have practically wiped out Sian in Shensi, in ten raids, in two days. Large formations of 'planes raided 18 towns in Shensi, according to a field despatch.—Reuter.

"ECONOMIC WARFARE IN BALTIC, N. SEA AND ATLANTIC"

Germany Claims Destruction Of Huge Tonnage

Economic warfare in the Baltic, North Sea and the Atlantic continues successful. According to reports confirmed by naval units 22 ships of 10,9370 tons (gross) were sunk from 18th October to 25th October.

According to foreign press reports further three ships of 12,603 tons were sunk. The total losses since the outbreak of the war are 115 ships of 4,75,321 tons. In spite of these successes our own losses were very small. Hitherto three U-boats are overdue, and must be presumed to have been lost, adds the communique.—Reuter.

Intense Nazi Concentration On Saar

Fairy Tales Of Attempt Of "3,000 Bombers To Lay Waste Britain"

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The latest product of Nazi ingenuity for keeping the Allies guessing is a report of the coming invasion of England. Double barrier mines would be laid in the North Sea, through which German fleet transports would steam securely, while Storm Troops and engineers would be dropped in Britain by parachute to destroy bridges, railways. munition works and power stations.

Another Story is that Herr Hitler is assembling 3,000 bombers to lay waste Britain.

WILL GERMANS INVADE HOLLAND?

Eschewing these fairy tales, military critics emphasise that advanced air bases are indispensable for successful air-raiding over Britain. The distance from Germany is too great for fighters without the protection of which bombers are practically at the mercy of the defence. Hence the persistent belief, that the Germans will invade Holland.

French observers say that the chief weight of German concentration is all on the Saar, and at some points the German and French lines are almost touching. Elsewhere between the Rhine and the Moselle they are as much as two miles apart. Here ceaseless reconnaissances continue.

FLIGHT OVER RHINELAND.

Despite the shocking weather, French Aeroplanes managed one successful flight yesterday 16 miles deep over the Rhineland. Travellers from Germany to Switzerland report snow and rain through West and South Germany. They say this is the worst autumn for many years. Snow in Switzerland strengthens the defences.—Reuter.

80 GERMAN DIVISIONS MASSED ON WESTERN FRONT

Troops Get Little Rest, But No Strategic Development So Far

PARIS: October 28.

There was not much rest for the front-line and the outposts facing the Germans yesterday.

Operations continued to be localised, but were conducted with a larger number of men. Reconnaissance patrols and raiding parties pressed for their objectives with bitter determination.

Fierce fighting often resulted and it was necessary to bring in supporting artillery at intervals, especially between the Moselle and the Warndt Forest. From the strategic viewpoint, however, no important developments have yet occurred.

GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS

According to the figures of German troop concentrations along the Swiss and Dutch Frontiers, given by the Rome Wireless, there are 18 divisions on the Dutch Frontier and 12 on the Swiss Frontier from Basle to Lake Constance. Between 75 to 80 divisions are now massed on the Western Front, including 31 in the Piramasens Sector.

SWISS RUMOURS

Rumours were current in Switzerland yesterday of concentration of German troops near Basle and construction by Germans of pontoon bridges across the Rhine, according to the Paris Radio.

It added that the Commander of the Basle garrison had ordered all men on leave to return to barracks.

INCREASED ACTIVITY

A war communique to-night reports increased activity on the part of the units in contact and of the artillery on both sides.

Reports of alleged concentration of German troops on the Limburg Frontier are not confirmed in Brussels.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR BIG OFFENSIVE?

LONDON, Oct. 28.

French military observers are discussing the significance of the increased activity of the German lines. Last night contact units were active and artillery action on both sides has been intensified in the past two days, the raiding parties have been doubled in strength, and especially in the area ten miles east of the Moselle and Saarguemine. The German artillery fire has been particularly strong, more widespread and more systematic.

Military writers are inclined to believe that these are preparations for an offensive.

It is believed that extensive troop movements are taking place behind the German defences.—Reuter.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

BERLIN, October 28

A High Command communique says in the West between the Moselle and the Paratinate Forest, there was livelier artillery activity than in the recent few days. A local attack by not very considerable enemy forces in the Frontier area, west of Warndt was repulsed.—Reuter.

FIGHTERS FORCE DOWN GERMAN AIRCRAFT

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A German aircraft attempting to carry out reconnaissances was forced down by our fighters in the morning to the East of Dalkeith.

The Air Ministry announces that the German Aircraft forced down in East Dalkeith this morning was carrying a crew of four, of whom two died, and one was wounded. The pilot was not injured. The prisoners were taken to Edinburgh.—Reuter.

ENEMY 'PLANE OVER FIRTH OF FORTH?

LONDON, Oct. 28.

There was an air-raid warning in the Firth of Forth area this morning.

The "All Clear" was sounded half an hour later.

Before the warning, gunfire was heard. People saw what is believed to be an enemy plane emerging from clouds very high. No bombs were dropped.

Machinegun bullets fell in the main street of a Scottish Town, several spent bullets falling close to a police station.

Hunt For Enemy Battleships

Allies Seaplanes And Cruisers On Look-out

LONDON, Oct. 28.

That the "Admiral Scheer" has quitted the South-Atlantic and has rounded the Cape Horn to pursue operations in the Pacific, where it will be more difficult to locate her, is postulated by the "Daily Telegraph's" Naval Correspondent who says that assuming that both the "Deutschland" and the "Admiral Scheer" are at large, it is remarkable that they have only sunk two ships: the "Clement" and the "Stonegate."

In support of his belief that the "Admiral Scheer" has been transferred to the Pacific the correspondent details German merchantmen, which recently left South-American ports both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, as reminiscent of the way German supply ships operated early in the last war.

From the movement of German tankers from Mexico and the Congo, the correspondent similarly deduces that the "'Deutschland" may be proceeding south to take up stations which the "Scheer" has presumably left.

It is certain that British warships are searching for them, Helped by seaplanes which all modern cruisers carry, The "Hood," "Renown," and "Repulse" as well as the French battleships, the "Dunkerque" and "Strasbourg" carry armament of the right size to deal effectively with the raiders and although cruiser armament is inadequate for the task most cruisers have considerably superior speed to that of the raiders. Thus once a raider is sighted it will be most difficult for her to throw off her pursuers.—Reuter.

GERMAN 'PLANE CRASHES

Scots Witness Thrilling Aerobatics

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Scottish country-folk witnessed the biggest real life drama of their lives, when a German aeroplane was forced down this morning. They gathered on a hillside and saw the British fighters chase the German 'plane which tried hard to shake them off. The display of aerobatics held them spellbound as the British fighters chased the raider several miles, all looping, turning and twisting. Finally, the German descended the hillside and struck a stonewall, but, even then, the pilot would not yield. He tried to get the machine into the air again and ran along the ground half a mile upon heather before he crashed on the hillside.—Reuter.

GERMAN WARNING TO NEUTRAL SHIPPING

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.

The German Government has warned the Netherlands that neutrals sailing in Allied merchant ships expose themselves to the risk of German attacks "because they are armed and ready to resist seizure."—Reuter.

Depressed Classes' Faith In Congress

New Order For Ukraine

Big Landed Properties Broken Up And Industries Nationalised

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.

The first People's Assembly in Western Ukraine (Soviet Occupied Poland) in session at Lwow adopted an agenda including proposals for the introduction of a Soviet regime in Western Ukraine, incorporation of Western Ukraine with the Soviet Ukraine, confiscation of landed estates and nationalisation of banks and large scale industry.

The breaking up of big landed properties in Western Ukraine has been completed according to a telegram from Moscow.

A total of 1,790,000 acres has been divided between 178,000 peasant families. Thirty-three thousand agricultural labourers become small holders while 175,000 poor and "middle" peasants have had their holdings increased. Thousands of heads of cattle, horses, goats and pigs have been distributed.—Reuter.

NEUTRALITY BILL REFERRED TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Small, But Safe Majority Expected For Passage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The Senate has passed the Neutrality Bill by 63 votes to 30.

The Bill has been sent to the House of Representatives where the Administration claim that there will be a small but safe majority for the Bill.

The galleries of the Senate were crowded to-night for the closing stages of the debate on the Neutrality Bill, one of the most important and stormy debates in the Senate's history.

An amendment proposed by Senator Clark restoring the embargo has to be taken before the final passage of the whole Bill through the Senate which Administration leaders in the Senate expect late to-night.

The House of Representatives expects to begin debate on the Bill on Tuesday. After joint conferences of the Senate and the House it will then reach the final form by next Friday.

NO FOREIGN CREWS TO SETTLE DOWN IN AMERICA

The Senate approved the amendment of Senator Thomas requiring the posting of a bond to ensure that crews of foreign ships landed in the United States would not remain here contrary to immigration laws.

Senator Thomas said that since the war started 1,653 foreign seamen had deserted from ships in the United States ports.-

The passage of the Neutrality Bill through the Senate is regarded as a great triumph for the administration.—Reuter.

SECOND GREAT VICTORY

PARIS, Oct. 28.

"This is the second great victory of the war" proclaimed the French wireless announcing the U. S. Neutrality Bill vote, while "the first was the Anglo-Franco-Turkish pact".—Reuter.

Arms Repeal Welcomed

OTTAWA, October 28.

The American Senate's Repeal of the Arms Embargo is welcomed by Canadians who are confidently hoping soon to add American resources to Canadian in the Empire's war. Canadians are particularly interested in the purchase of American planes to assist the Empire air training scheme.—Reuter.

Repudiation Of Ambedkar's Claim

His Views On Viceroy's Declaration Do Not Represent Those Of Scheduled Castes

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA DEPRESSED CLASSES LEAGUE HELD HERE PASSED RESOLUTIONS REPUDIATING THE CLAIM OF DR. AMBEDKAR TO REPRESENT THE DEPRESSED CLASSES IN THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS AND ACCORDING FULL SUPPORT TO THE CONGRESS.

The League resolved that the utterances in the statements of Dr. Ambedkar on the Viceroy's declaration do not represent the views of scheduled castes inasmuch as they were not made after consulting depressed class Leaders.

The committee further opined that the repudiation of the Poona Pact will be harmful to the interests of the depressed classes.

The committee recorded its belief that the Congress is one single political organisation which can claim to represent various communities and in its hands the rights of minorities are safe. As such this is the only body which can be entrusted to speak on behalf of the entire nation on any question relating to the emancipation of the country.

The committee expressed the view that the British Government is not willing to give political concessions to India "just as Brahmanical oligarchy behave with scheduled castes.

The Committee held that the Viceroy's declaration as vague and inopportune.

PRESS ACCLAIMS NEUTRALITY BILL

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Commenting on the passage of the Neutrality Bill in the Senate the "Herald Tribune" says:

Fortunately it seems probable that the House of Representatives will act quickly and we can get the measure on our books before the end of the present quasi-truce in Europe

The "New York Times" says, by voting to restore to the Democracies their unquestioned right under international law to purchase in our markets weapons for self-defence, the Senate has taken a step, which, if the House of Representatives concurs, will enable those nations to bring the war to a swiftlier conclusion which will be to our advantage as well as theirs.—Reuter.

French Press Comments

PARIS, Oct. 28.

The result of the Neutrality Bill is acclaimed in the press.

"Le Petit Parisien" says this decisive turn of events in the Senate which automatically favours France and Britain, will enable them to oppose the military effort of the Reich with increased means. The Bill authorises all belligerents to buy arms and munitions in the United States, but in practice only the Allies will be able to take advantage of this, since they have the mastery of the sea and are going to keep it.

"Le Excelsior" says, it marks a swing round in American minds and is a victory for President Roosevelt who is backed by the majority of the public opinion. The Senate's attitude points at the culprit and brings him to judgment. And this decision strengthens the camp of civilisation against that of barbarism.

"Le Populaire" says, the impression produced in Washington by the seizure of the "City of Flint" and the attitude of the Soviet authorities had repercussions in the Senate. For the vote, we owe something to Admiral Raeder and M. Molotov for once both of them are working for us.—Reuter.

BELGIUM NOT TO BECOME COCK-PITS OF EUROPE AGAIN

BRUSSELS, Oct. 27.

"Belgium must not become Europe's battlefield again," declared the Foreign Minister, M. Spaak, broadcasting to the nation to-night.

He reiterated the Government's desire to remain outside the conflict and said that some people did not seem to appreciate the importance of their task. "Self-imposed neutrality involves certain duties. A small and irresponsible minority appears to wish that Belgium should side with the belligerents while others underestimate the difficulties of the situation and want to express their personal sentiments."

He added that individual liberty must yield to-day to national discipline and concluded by appealing to the population to guard against imprudent acts that might involve Belgium in war.—Reuter.

33 KILLED IN MINE DISASTER

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Thirty-three miners are feared to be dead in a disaster in the Valley-field Colliery near Dunfermline early this morning.

They were working underground when an explosion occurred, it is stated, due to seridamp.

Sixteen bodies have been recovered. Rescue work is proceeding.—Reuter.

34 Killed

LONDON, Oct. 28.

It is officially stated 34 are dead in the colliery disaster.

Twenty suffered minor injuries.—Reuter.

IRAN WILL BE NEUTRAL

ROME, Oct. 28.

Reports current in Anglo-Egyptian circles and published in newspapers that Iran will enter war are declared to be completely without foundation by the Iranian Legation in a letter to the "Giornale d'Italia"

The letter adds that Iran is determined to maintain most strict neutrality.—Reuter.

Military Coup In Bolivia.

Army Chief Arrested: Country Under Martial Law

BERLIN, Oct. 28.

The German News Agency's Buenos Aires correspondent states that according to news from Lapaz the Bolivian Government has proclaimed martial law throughout country.

General Bilbao, Commander of the Army, who is accused of having attempted a military revolution, has been arrested and is detained in a fortress on the American Frontier of Chile. His personal security is guaranteed.

Official circles declare that the country is calm. The correspondent adds that there have been no further arrests.—Reuter.

THE SPIRIT THAT MAKES VICTORY ASSURED

LONDON, Oct. 28.

"The entire resources of the Dominion are at the disposal of the British Government," declared Mr. Peter Fraser interviewed in London.

He paid a tribute to the "calm and cheerful confidence" of the people of Great Britain and said it seemed to New Zealanders that it was the sort of spirit which made victory in the long run absolutely assured.

Mr. Fraser gave the assurance that New Zealand would send to England butter, cheese and other produce. Vastly out of proportion to the size of the country, he said, New Zealand's contributions to the fighting forces included one echelon now in camp, two others to be called up and a Maori battalion in camp. New Zealand was also providing pilots and other air personnel each year as well as Naval Vessels and personnel.—Reuter

"City Of Flint" Leaves Murmansk

LONDON, October 27.

The Official German Wireless quoting a message from Moscow stated that the "City of Flint" left Murmansk manned by the German prize crew. The Radio added that this was in accordance with The Hague Convention.

Official Information Of Release Of "City Of Flint"

LONDON, October 28

The U. S. Government have now been officially informed by Russia that American cargo steamer "City of Flint" has been released with crew, and the German prize-crew and her cargo is intact.—Reuter.

German Crew Again On "City Of Flint"

BERLIN, October 27

A dispatch from Murmansk states that the authorities there have instructed "The City of Flint" to leave Soviet Waters after examination of her cargo, which consisted of contraband. The release of the ship and the cancellation of internment prize crew are stated to be in accordance with The Hague Convention on Naval Law.

The German News Agency state that the German prize crew are again aboard "The City of Flint."—Reuter.

Kher Hits Out At Bramble

MARKETING BILL PASSED

BOMBAY, Saturday (1 p. m.)

The remarks of Mr. C. P. Bramble, Leader of the Progress Party that "the Prime Minister, like Charles I, before he was beheaded, rushed through his business" caused a breeze to-day in the Bombay Legislative Assembly when Mr. B. G. Khher, sprang to his feet and protested against the un-called for remarks of Mr. Bramble.

Towards the close of the morning session, Mr. Bramble inquired of the Speaker whether they were going to sit in the evening also.

The Prime-Minister, intervened and requested the Speaker that the House should sit in the evening to dispose of the Shop Assistants' Bill. He had, he said, received several appeals from the public to finish the Bill before the Congress Ministry resigned. The Government, also thought that the Bill should be gone through without any delay. He therefore requested the Speaker to have the House reassembled in the afternoon for the purpose of discussing the Shop Assistants' Bill.

The Prime Minister informed the Speaker that the Leader of the Opposition and Dr. Ambedkar, had already consented to the arrangement that the Shop Assistants' Bill should go on in the evening.

The Speaker told the House that the Bill in question would be taken up at 2 p.m.

The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Bill was introduced to-day in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Bill, passed, all the three readings within three hours. There was all-round support to the Bill.

The object of the Bill is to provide for better regulation of buying and selling of all agricultural produce including cotton and the establishment of regulated markets for that purpose in the province. The control will be exercised by the Market Committee constituted under the Act. These bodies are made bodies corporate and are given powers to levy fees. Provision has been made in the Bill for the supersession of incompetent or defaulting market Committees.

Mr. A. B. Latthe, introducing the Bill said that it was another step forward in the scheme for improvement of the agricultural population. The Tenancy Bill and the Agricultural Debts Relief Bill, recently passed dealt with two aspects of the problem, and the present Bill went a step further in improving the economic condition of the agricultural population.

The agriculturists, he said were not now getting proper price for their produce. True, the Government was not in a position to control prices as it depended on world factors but at present in India, the agriculturists were not even getting the full price to them according to the existing rates. The object of the Bill was to remedy this defect.

The Finance Minister then gave broad outlines of the Bill, which provided for an Agricultural Market Committee, which would include representatives of the agriculturists, members of the municipalities, local board or village panchayat, as the case might be and a few members nominated by the provincial Government. The Minister felt sure that the Bill would certainly assist in the amelioration of the agriculturists.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, supporting the Bill said that if the Bill could eliminate middlemen and contractors, it would confer a great boon to the agriculturists. He did not favour the clauses in the Bill, which tended to the officialisation of the Committees.

Mr. Mohomed Suleman Mitha and Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale also supported the Bill. The latter observed that the Bill would result in more money in the pockets of the agriculturists.

Mr. Latthe, replying to the first reading of the Bill said he greatly appreciated the general support given to the Bill. He opined that the Bill had not been rushed through as was suggested by a member. It had been considered by a Select Committee of the Council. He wanted the members to understand that that the Market Committee should be self-supporting as far as possible. And that it should not be a charitable institution. The Government, no doubt, were prepared to spend some money. That had already appointed marketing officers.

Referring to the criticism that the Government attempted to officialise the Market Committees Mr. Latthe said that under the present conditions, the only way to prevent to some extent the influence of antagonistic elements in the Market Committees was the step proposed by the Government. He assured the House that the Bill was absolutely free from party spirit.

POPULARISING DEMAND FOR 25 P.C. WAR ALLOWANCE

Meetings At Different Rly. Union Centre

Prominent leaders of Railway Workers are now busy holding meetings at different centres to popularise the demand for 25 per cent. war allowance.

FOREIGN LIQUOR INTERIM PERMITS

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, notifies that, in order to give time for the Committee appointed by Government to examine interim permits granted for the consumption of foreign liquor otherwise than on grounds of health or for religious ceremonies, all interim permits for the consumption of foreign liquor expiring on October 31, other than those granted on the grounds of health or for religious ceremonies are extended so as to be valid for the period from November 1 to November 30, unless in any individual case the Commissioner directs otherwise.

A public intimation will be given later regarding the dates before November 30 on which interim permits must be presented for replacement by regular permits.

EMPLOYERS' & WORKERS' INTERESTS RECONCILED

Smooth-sailing For Shops And Establishments' Bill

BOMBAY, Saturday (6 P.M.).

"THIS LAST WORK OF MINE, I AM GLAD TO SAY, HAS BEEN APPRECIATED BY ALL SECTIONS OF THE HOUSE."

With these remarks from the Premier, the third reading of the Shops and Establishments' Bill was passed in a few minutes.

The second and third reading of the Bill were concluded in three-and-a half hours.

Over 100 Amendments Tabled

More than 100 amendments had been tabled and the discussion, which would have otherwise dragged on due to the anxiety of some Opposition members to get more relief for the employees, was not prolonged in view of the special circumstances in which the Bill was moved.

More than half a dozen amendments were accepted and the Bill will be remitted to the Upper House, on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Assembly, announced that the House would sit on Monday till 7 p. m., as supplementary demands for Budget would be considered.

Weekly Holiday

For all employees coming under the purview of the Bill, it is provided to have at least one day in a week as a holiday. There is also an additional provision for special wages in case of over-time.

The second reading of the Shops' and Establishments' Bill was moved by the Premier without any speech.

The measure provided for the regulation of hours of work for the employees in the commercial establishments "pedhis" shops, restaurants, eating houses, theatres and other establishments. The Act would come into force in the first instance only in Bombay City, the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough, the Sholapur Municipal Borough and the Hubli Municipal Borough.

The Labour Office Inquiry in 1935 into the wages, hours of work and conditions of employment in the retail trade of some towns in the Bombay Presidency showed results making it necessary for overhauling the existing conditions, while not overlooking the requirements of commerce and the consumer, in smaller offices, "pedhis", shops, restaurants, etc.

A NEW PROVISION.

A new provision in the Bill is the exclusion from the purview of its operation those persons employed in such chemists' or druggists' shops as are approved by the Provincial Government by a general or special order in this behalf and those occupying positions of management or employed in a confidential capacity.

Twelve amendments were moved by Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, S. H. Jhabavala and S. V. Parulekar for the deletion of several sub-clauses to the provision which made the Bill inapplicable to certain persons and establishments.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

The Premier replying stated certain additions were made on the lines similar to such acts obtaining in New Zealand, Australia and other places. It was pointed out by the opposition members to delete the provision for excluding Government and local authorities' offices from the operation of the Bill. The Premier stated the nature of work in those offices was such that any extra work would be suitably rewarded by additions, payments and promotions and that, therefore, those offices should not be compared to ordinary restaurants and such other establishments. Further, if all the amendments were accepted, the whole clause would have to be scrapped.

With regard to dispensaries he hoped that he would be able to make provision at a future date. The amendments were lost and the clause was passed.

After discussion of some more clauses, an amendment was moved by Mr. Khedgikar to Clause Seven pertaining to daily hours of work in shops. The amendment sought to reduce the working hours from ten to 9½ hours.

The clause also provided that no person employed in any shop should be required or allowed to work in such shop for more than eight hours in any day unless he had an interval of rest for at least half an hour.

Mr. Khedgikar moved an amendment for reducing the figure "eight" to "seven".. The amendment was accepted by Government.

Mr. Donald Hill moved another amendment to add a proviso seeking that extra hours which might be asked for, might be used for stock-taking and such other urgent matters by a due application and not for sale to the actual public.

AMENDED CLAUSE PASSED.

The amendment was accepted by Government. Mr. Khedgikar's amendment seeking to give half an hour's interval of rest to those working for five hours was also accepted by the House. The amended clause was passed.

Clause Eleven referred to monthly and daily hours of work in a commercial establishment. Mr. Khedgikar moved an amendment seeking to reduce two hundred and twenty hours in a month fixed in the clause to 208 hours. By another consequential amendment the day's work—apart from an interval of one hour's rest he sought to have 7½ hours work instead of eight hours. Both the amendments were accepted by the Premier and the amended clause was passed.

THIRD READING

Discussion clause by clause being over, the Premier moved the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. Parulekar supporting the Bill looking to the special circumstances arising from special conditions under which the Bill was brought before the House, refrained from discussion. The Bill did not satisfy him entirely, but something was better than nothing.

Supporting the third reading of the Bill, Mr. Saklatvala said that it gave relief where relief was needed.

Messrs. Roham, Khedgikar, Mohommed Cassim Mitha also spoke in support of the third reading.

Mr. Phadke: "Sir, I think I ought to support the Bill" (Laughter.)

UNIVERSAL SUPPORT

Replying Mr. Kher said that there were some members in the House who ran so fast that they did not pause to think what would happen while doing so. The universal support which the Bill met showed that Government had reconciled the interests of both the employers and the employees

The third reading of the Bill was passed."

Our Tabulated Adlets

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an Educated Girl with good fortune for Marriage to a Karnataka Brahmin aged 33. No restriction of caste, Virgin Widows preferred. Strictly confidential, Apply with Photos Box No. 12434.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12278)

Wanted a really good mechanic to work ten double acting single roller MacArthy's cotton gins at Savan, B. and N. W. Ry. Apply to:—Sj. S. C. Mitra, Govinda Nivas, Bankipore P.O., (Patna)—stating terms. (12355)

Opportunity to join Bank Service. Meet Agency Manager, Eastern National Bank, Ltd., Camp 9-D., Fatma Manzil, Colaba Road. Application forms will be supplied. (12422)

Wanted two accountants and four clerks on Rs. 50 to Rs. 125. p.m. See personally or apply with one anna postal stamp. Manager, Trade Co-operative Society, 45, Janjikar Street, Haji Habib Building, Koliwada, Bombay. (12430)

68. FLATS TO LET

Airy four rooms flats, Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema. Rents cheap. Apply on Premises Telephone 26968. (12406)

5, Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" two westerly rooms flat, 120|-, garage 15|- Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building," two and three roomed flats, rents moderate. (12421)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Pitman's, Sloan, Boyd or Dutton Shorthand by post. Practical training. Diplomas awarded. Booklets free. International Correspondence College, Cocanada. (12419)

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical degrees. No examinations. Small fee. Easy terms. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (12367)

174. BOOKS

Cotton—guaranteed figures Rs. 10, 1923-29, figures book Rs. 2-0-0. Fulgalliwalla, Golpitha, Ahmed Bldg., Bombay. (12435)

Free booklet on health, wealth, and marital happiness. Success guaranteed in all matters. Ways of sure Natural Birth Control without medicine. Many secrets revealed. Swamyjee Mahraj, Amritsar. (18) (12407)

270. PALMISTS

Listen to the silent Message of your hands and profit by their revelations in remoulding your destiny. Send annas 9 P.O. for self impression form. The Palmists Guild, Lucknow. (12437)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for Silk, Cotton and Woollen cloths. Rates competitive. Pay Rs. 100. T.A. extra. Particulars and samples free. Girson Knitting Works Ludhiana (39). (12284)

Wanted agents and stockists to push the sale of our B. P. standard products. Injection ampoules and other proprietory medicines. Monthly salary Rs. 45 allowance Rs. 15 plus a bonus. Apply to:—Universal Chemical Industries, 109, Khengrapatty, Calcutta. (12416).

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted to purchase 18 Motor Lorries 1 1|2 tons capacity. Send full particulars and minimum port delivery prices to No. 12351, "Bombay Chronicle".

462. POULTRY FARMING

U. P. Poultry Association-Lucknow. Training:—Poultry training classes commence from 15th of November, 1939. Hatching eggs :—Available for sale from November, 39, onwards. Book order now to avoid delay. Appliances:—Up-to-date appliances and literatures for sale on moderate prices. For full particulars apply to the Poultry Expert and Secretary. (1241)

"Socialist Party Dictators"

BOMBAY, October 28.

With reference to the report appearing in the Press regarding the affairs of the Congress Socialist Party in Gujarat and Orissa, it is stated that the action mentioned in the report has been taken by Mr. Jayprakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party and not by Mr. M. R. Masani as wrongly stated.—United Press.

"War Council" For Frontier

F. P. C. C. Executive Vested With Full Powers

PESHAWAR, Oct. 28.

The Working Committee of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee which was vested with full powers by yesterday's meeting of the F. P. C. C., it is learnt, has been formed into a "War Council" under the guidance of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Frontier thus is the first Congress Province in India to convert the Executive of the Provincial Congress into a "War Council".

The Working Committee of the F. P. C. C., is again holding a meeting this afternoon when, it is understood, important decisions are likely to be taken.

Frontier Suggestion For Ensuring Uniformity Of Action

PESHAWAR, Oct. 28.

The Working Committee of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee has adopted a resolution suggesting to the All-India Congress Committee to convene soon an all-India conference of Presidents and Secretaries of all Provincial Congress Committees in order to ensure uniformity of action in all provinces by the Congress organisations.

The Working Committee suggests that Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan also should be invited to this conference.—United Press.

'War Council' Not Yet Formally Named

PESHAWAR, Oct. 28.

The President of the Frontier Congress Committee explained to Pressmen this evening that although the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee had delegated all powers to its Working Committee, the latter had not yet been formally named as War Council.

He added however, that the present Working Committee had been empowered by the Provincial Congress Committee to dissolve itself and other Congress Committees and convert them to war councils when the necessity arose.—United Press.

Manifesto To Frontier Congressmen

PESHAWAR, Oct. 28.

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan is preparing a manifesto in Pushto to be circularised widely in the Frontier Province explaining the present situation in the country and the Congress Working Committee's decision thereon, with his own instructions and commentary with regard to the duty of Congressmen and Khudai Khidmatgars during the future fight.—United Press.

Frontier Gandhi To Tour Province

PESHAWAR, October 28.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi" is starting on a tour of the Province on November 1, with a batch of Congress workers to carry on the Congress campaign.

Interviewed by the "United Press", with regard to the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, he said that the same old Imperialist phraseology was being used and that the speech was entirely worthless from beginning to the end. "To us Congressmen", he added, "the time for action has now come and every Congressman must now work and do his duty by the country".—United Press.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP REGISTERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification:

As required under Act IX (a) of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress, the Registers of Members enrolled during the year upto the closing date, i.e. 30th September last, in the various Wards/Districts in the City, are now ready, and they will be kept open for inspection by any member of the Congress in the respective Ward Committees' Offices from Wednesday, the 1st of November to Wednesday, the 8th of November, both days inclusive.

Any person whose name is omitted from the Register of Members, or who objects to the entry of any name therein, should submit his/her objection or claim, as the case may be, to the Provincial Election Tribunal at Congress House, Bombay 4, on or before 7 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday 15th of November.

Phoenix Mill Trouble Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Phoenix Mills dispute which was stated to have been settled at the intervention of Messrs. J. C. Maitra and Jinabhai Joshi, a few days back, began to show its head again, when the Mill started to work this morning.

Two hundred women workers, who were not taken in started picketing the mill-gates, early this morning.

Large numbers of Police force and officers were present at the Mill. So far the progress of the strike is peaceful.

Two jobbers, loyal workers were assaulted later in the morning by some workers.

The women workers are offering Satyagraha before the mill gates. It is estimated that almost the full compliment of workers refrained from going to work.

At a meeting which was held subsequently, Messrs. Lalji Pendse and Vaidya appealed to the workers not to resume work till all the workers are reinstated.

A. R. P. COMMITTEE FORMED AT THANA

An informal meeting of the leading citizens and representatives of Thana Town was held on Wednesday last, in the Municipal Hall to form an influential A. R. P. Committee in Thana under the auspices of the Thana Catholic Association. Mr. R. H. Haslam, special A. R. P. Officer to the Government of Bombay, was present and drew a constructive scheme, which the Committee will handle. The following, among others, were appointed to serve in the Committee.

Mr. M. V. Hegde, President, City Municipality, Chairman, Mr. Moss of the Raymond Woollen Mills; Secretary, Messrs J. V. Pimenta and J. V. Almeda, President and Secretary of the Association; the District Superintendent of Police; The Asst. Collector, Very Rev. Fr. J. C. Perreira, Manager, St. John the Baptist's High School. and a number of municipal councillors. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks by Mr. J. V. Pimenta to Mr. R H. Haslam.

city.—United Press.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 1, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 15, 1358
Parsi: Ardibehesht 24, 1309
Hightide: 0-24; 12-12
Lowtide: 6-21; 18-22
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 8m.
Western India Football Championship Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

KARNATAK FRIENDS' UNION

The fifth annual general meeting of the members will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Spinners Bldg., Tamarind Lane. Fort.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday), at 7-0 p.m when Mr. R. D. Mihrshahi shall preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

BHANDARI SHIKSHAN PARISHAD

The third meeting of the Provisional Reception Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, to discuss further measures to be adopted.

SUBURBAN DT. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday), at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse at 9 a.m. and seances at 5-30 p.m. will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) to-day (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Exertion and Destiny" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

ALL INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

The annual general body meeting of the All India Medical Licentiates' Association, Bombay Branch will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Vivadkar's Hotel, (Hindu Refreshment House) V. T., Bori Bunder.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.).

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS

At the hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 14th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

RECEPTION TO NIMBKAR

Under the auspices of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay, a reception will be given to Mr R. S. Nimbkar, who returned from Europe after attending the International Labour Conference at Geneva, by the Drivers and Cleaners of the Health Department., Bombay Municipality, to-day (Sunday), at 10 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Union, at Foras Road.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaon, Kakadwadi, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.), when Pandit Ramchandarji will deliver a public lecture on "Female Education in Vedas."

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Bazar Gate, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m (S.T.), when Pandit Vijayshankarji will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Sermon."

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Gopi Talao, Matunga, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Padam Dattji will deliver a public lecture on "Human Life."

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Mutiny of the Elsinore" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Second Fiddle" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"On Borrowed Time" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Royal Hawaiian Entertainers" Sunday at 4 and 6-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Five Came Back" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Flying G-Men" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bhole Bhale" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Pati-Patni" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Swastik" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Durga" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Stand Up and Fight" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The Dawn Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Idiot's Delight" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. on Dadar Chaupatty to explain the question "What Next After the Resignations."

KARNATAK FREE HIGH SCHOOL

The Fifteenth Anniversary celebration of this School will be held to-day (Sunday), in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar, Bombay University will preside.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagvat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, Road, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy will deliver a lecture at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. on:—"How To Judge A Horoscope".

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of the management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Committee Wahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibavdi.

VAKTRITVA VARDHAK VAISHYA YUVAK SANGH

The second anniversary of the above institution will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Wagle Hall, Chikitsak Samuh High School, Sadashiva Lane, Girgaon. Prof. K. M. Khadye will preside and the members will stage a Marathi drama "Baby".

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The annual Divali gathering of Harijans attending the Society's classes will be held to-day (Sunday), at Colaba Municipal Chawls behind the stables, 2nd Coli Lane, Lower Colaba. The sports will be at 4 p.m. and gathering at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

That "the end justifies the means" will be the subject of a public debate to be held under the auspices of the Association to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mrs. Hirlekar will preside.

FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee the monthly national flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the open maidan near Vithal Mandir, Wadala, Dadar, Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) will unfurl the flag when Com. B. T. Randive and other prominent workers will speak.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House when Shri. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the National Flag.

All are cordially invited to attend the function.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SEVA SAMITI

The Hon. Secretary of the Akhila Karnatak Seva Samiti, Bombay, writes as under:—

(1) The Kannada Day and Night Schools will be open to-day (Sunday) at the Dharavi Municipal Marathi Boys School premises from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 7 to 10 p.m.

(2) Hereafter the Kannada Day School students will meet at 7 a.m. at the Municipal Marathi Boys School premises, Mahilashram Road, King's Circle, Matunga.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Municipal By-Election On Tuesday

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:

The Municipal by-elections in Khetwadi-Tardeo and Fanaswadi-Dhobitalao Wards will take place on Tuesday, the 31st October, the Congress candidates for these elections are Prof. D. R. Gharpure and Shri Vithaldas Damodhar Govindji respectively.

Owing to the political developments during the last few days, we have not been able to do necessary propaganda and publicity for the Congress candidates. It is quite natural that the attention of the people is at present directed to issues which are far more important.

It must, however, be borne in mind that Congress cannot afford to get these candidates defeated in any election. It is the duty of all nationally-minded voters in both these Constituencies to go to the polling booths on Tuesday next and record their votes for the Congress candidates.

We are confident that the voters of these Wards will once more demonstrate their loyalty to the Congress by successfully returning the Congress candidates to the Municipality.

Thakore Sanctions Rajkot Reforms Committee Recommendations

Council Of 61 To Include 20 Nominations: 14 Seats Reserved For Muslims, Bhayats And Backward Communities

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 28.

An extraordinary Gazette of yesterday's date was issued this noon over the signature of the Thakore Saheb announcing the scheme of constitutional reforms to be introduced in the State.

The following recommendations of the Reforms Committee have been sanctioned:

(1) Strength of the Assembly will be 60; the Dewan will be President, ex-officio, making the total 61.

Out of 60, 20 will be nominated (5 officials and 15 non-officials) but of the remaining 40, 14 will be reserved for Muslims, Bhayats, and Backward Communities.

Education, Municipality, and Medicine will be transferred to the Assembly, final authority resting with the Thakore.

(3) The budget will be discussed and voted but subject to the Thakore's final sanction.

(4) Two Ministers to be appointed by Thakore with an annual honorarium of Rs. 1,200 each.

The Minister is liable to be removed either by Thakore's will or by 'No Confidence' resolution in the Assembly, having "3/4" majority. Ministers will remain responsible primarily to the Thakore, and, secondarily, to the Assembly.

MINISTERS' RESPONSIBILITY TO THAKORE

In case of conflict between the two-fold responsibility, Ministers will be responsible to the Thakore.

(5) FRANCHISE: Every citizen of 21 years of age and above will be entitled to vote provided he be living in the State for not less than three years or is possessing immovable property worth Rs. 1,000.

(6) CANDIDATURE: Every voter can stand as a candidate provided (a) age is not less than thirty, (b) knowing reading writing well, (c) residing in State, not less than five years, (d) possessions of irremovable property worth Rs. 3,000, or the annual income of not less than Rs. 300, or paying a rent of Rs. 100 per annum.

(7) Peasants and Bhayats are exempted from qualification No. 1. Separate constituencies to be arranged for Muslims.

(8) Budget voting not to touch the Palace, Mahemandari, Motors Stables, Privy Purse Wardens Ceremonials and Foreign and Political Departments.

(9) The Assembly's life to be three years.

(10) The college to be closed.

(11) The House-tax to be reduced, so as not to increase the original 'chula-vero'.

(12) The Assembly cannot censure any head of Department, but can declare no-confidence in other State servants, the Thakore remaining the final authority as to their removal.

"CONSTITUTIONAL GIFTS SMASHED AWAY

PREAMBLE: "To enable Rajkot subjects to associate themselves more deeply in obligations to the Paramount Powers and his inherent privileges and prerogatives as Ruler.

Popular reaction is not yet available, but it is bound to be unfavourable as the Reforms do not seem to transfer any real power. On the contrary they deprive the people of many rights they used to enjoy by Lakhajiraj's Praja Pratinidhi Sabha Constitution.

It is believed to be a misfortune that on Lakhajiraj Day. Lakhajiraj's constitutional gifts to the people have been snatched away.

TO-DAY'S DEBATE AT NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD

That the "hope of the world lies with the coloured races" is the subject of a debate on Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. Mr. Boman-Behram will move the proposition and Mr. Mohamed Mia Hanif will oppose and Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

Under the patronage of H. H. PRATAPSINHA MAHARAJ GAEKWAR of BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD
TO-DAY: SUN., 29TH OCT.
3-30 P.M.

MRITCHHAKATIK
Charutta:—Sjt. BALGANDHARVA
Vasantsena:—GOHARBAI KARNATAKI
Tickets available at the Theatre.

EVEN SHE

WAS INTERESTED IN CROSS-WORDS NOT FOR THE PROSPECT OF WINNING A PRIZE, But for the delight it afforded!

AND
THIS LADY OF FORTUNE

CAME FACE TO FACE WITH THE DAUGHTER OF THE SLUMS

SABITA DEVI
IN
As You Please
SUDAMA'S MAIDEN HIT!
with
MOTILAL, VASANTI, KHURSHID and MAZHAR
Director: S. L. BADAMI
A SUPREME RELEASE
Produced at RANJIT
SAT. 4th NOV.
AT
IMPERIAL

NOTHING SHORT OF DOMINION STATUS

Independent Party's Demand In Resolution Before Punjab Assembly

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

An offer of co-operation to the British Government in prosecution of war has been made by the Independent Party of the Punjab Assembly through a resolution which has been tabled to-day. The resolution runs as follows:—

"This Assembly assures the Government of India and through them the British Government of the fullest co-operation of the Punjab in the prosecution of war against Hitlerism but views with disappointment the announcement recently made by the Viceroy and is of the opinion that an immediate declaration by the British Government to apply to India the principles of freedom and democracy for which this war is being fought and to introduce full Dominion Status on the termination of war alone induce Indians to offer help and make sacrifices which Britain expect and which help will not be spontaneously fully forthcoming otherwise.

"It also recommends that the distinction between martial and non-martial classes be removed forthwith so as to allow every able bodied Indian to offer himself for recruitment."

This resolution has been tabled by Sardar Sahib Sardar Santokh Singh and Rai Bahadur Lala Gopal Das. The Independent Party consists of about 12 members.

It is understood that all the three resolutions on the subject, to be moved by the Unionist Party, the Congress Party and the Independent Party, will come up for discussion together next week. An announcement to this effect is expected to be made by the Premier to-day.—A. P.

On the 22nd instant the inauguration of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society's new office at Ahmedabad took place. Diwan Bahadur Hiralal Kazi, the Principal of the Gujurat College, presided.

THE FIRST GREAT HIT
of
FEDERAL FILM EXCHANGE
ACTRESS KYON BANI?
A smashing Drama of a Girl, who dared to defy social Shams.
COMMENCES
Sat. 4th November
AT
WEST END TALKIES
Director: G. R. SHETTY
Starring:
BANGVINA
PADMADEVI
with
ASHIQUE HUSAIN, GAZANVI, LAXMI, ABDUL, ASHUJI, USHA RANI, MALLIKA, CHEMIST.

On The Air

Sunday, 29th October

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Balam Harjai. 8-10 Zohra Jan. 8-25 Hashmat. 9-0 For Young Listeners. 9-45 Master Jiwan. 9-55 Bande Hasan. 10-10 Radio Orchestra. 10-15 Woman's World. 10-45 Musical Melange. 11-30 Ap Ki Farmaish. 1-0 p. m. Mist of Years. 1-33 Marek Weber's Orchestra. 5-0 Geets. 5-20 String Trio. 5-30 Afzal Husain. 5-40 Cello Recital. 6-10 Inst. Interlude. 6-15 New Verse, 2. 6-30 Next Week's Programme. 6-40 Kumari Abha Chatterjee 6-50 Sarangi Recital 7-5 Zohra Jan. 7-20 Bande Hasan. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 Filmi Gane. 8-30 New Books. 8-45 Pia Nahin Ae 9-45 Bundu Khan. 10-0 Geet Hi Geet.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s

5-0 to 6-40 As in Delhi 1. 6-40 A Ghazal Recital 7-0 Bande Hasan. 7-15 Hashmat 7-30 Bundu Khan. 7-45 Kumari Abha Chatterji. 8-0 Afzal Husain. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 Pagliacci: Leoncavallo's.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-40 to 9-0 & 9-10 a. m. to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

5-45 to 7-0 & 8-25 to 8-45 & 9-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

8-0 Music (1.) 9-0 Music (1).

1-0 p. m. Recorded Music 6-10 Channun Khan. 6-20 Bhula Do Mujhe. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Lachhman Das. 7-10 Duets. 7-20 Shamshad Begam. 7-40 Kumari Damyanti Madan. 7-55 Puria Kalyan on Sitar. 8-5 Channun Khan. 8-20 Favourite Raga of Tansen and Akbar. 8-30 Lachhman Das. 8-35 Next Week's Programmes. 8-40 Shamshad Begam. 9-45 Lachhhman Das 10-0 Channum Khan 10-15 Shamshad Begam.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Orchestral Melodies. 8-10 Film Songs. 8-15 News (M.) 8-20 News (G.) 8-25 Haunting Harmonies. 8-30 Thumris. 8-40 News (M.) 8-50 News (G.) 9-0 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 9-15 Hamidi Recital 9-25 D. V. Paluskar. 10-0 Sitar Ke Tare 10-10 Pound of Flesh (G.) 10-40 Anwarbai. 11-10 Meghranjani. 11-20 P. N. Dewcolkar. 11-35 Suresh Sarla Aur Saigal. 11-45 String Music 12-0 noon Sadiq Ali Akhtar.

12-15 p. m. Readings From Marathi Books. 12-20 D. V. Paluskar. 12-40 Jalatarang Effects. 12-46 G. M. Durani 12-57 News (H.) 1-0 Gat Tora on Tabla. 1-10 For High and Low. 1-30 News (E.) 1-35 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour 5-0 Songs from Screen. 5-15 Sheila. 5-25 News (M.) 5-30 News (G.) 5-35 Ranjit Movietone. 6-0 News (E.) 6-5 News (H.) 6-10 Anwarbai. 6-40 Hamir Kalyan. 6-45 P. N. Dewoolkar. 7-5 Naarah. 7-20 Anwarbai of Amritsar. 7-45 Bombay Orchestra 7-55 News (M.) 8-10 News (G.) 8-25 Radio Orchestra 8-30 Week in Bombay. By Talyarkhan. 8-45 Darshan Piasi. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H.) 9-20 News (E.) 9-45 Crucifixion by Stainer. 10-30 News.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres(9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. to 2-30 & 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

5-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 D. V. Paluskar. 10-0 Shankerrao 10-5 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 10-20 Pupil and Master. 10-30 News.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes fo Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-40 a. m. D. Ch. Mitra. 9-0 Jantri Sangha 9-25 Ramala Mazumder 9-45 C. Roy. 10-5 Music Lesson. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-0 London Palladium Orchestra.

5-0 p. m. Recorded Music 5-45 Recorded Music 6-5 Church Service. 7-20 Ashalata Roy. 7-40 Karma Veer 7-50 S. Matilal 8-20 Vakya Veer. 8-30 Chamber Music. 9-0 Four Popular Songs. 9-45 J. T. Goswami.

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.

8-30 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Lennard Farrel. 9-45 Beethoven: Poet

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

7-30 a. m. Classical Prelude. 8-0 News in (T.) 8-10 Veena. 8-20 For Young Listeners (T.)

1-0 p. m. K. Kannu Iyengar: Voice 1-35 A I R Violinist. 1-55 Kaushalaya Parinayam. 4-0 T. S. Rajalakshmi: Voice. 4-30 Music (E.) 5-0 A I R Flautist: Todi. 5-20 Vijaya Rao: Voice. 8-30 S. Narayanswami Pillai 6-5 A I R Carnatic Orchestra: Natakuranji 6-15 Dunkalo Sharabu. (T.) 6-35 Shrimati R. Janaki: Voice. 7-0 S. Narayanaswami Pillai: Nagaswaram. 7-50 Shrimati R. Rukmini: Voice. 8-50 Carnatic Orchestra: Bhairavin. 9-0 Inland Armour 9-45 Palayur Venkatarama Iyer: Voice

Madras II—Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s.)

7-30 to 9-0 a. m & 1-0 to 2-30 p. m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

4-0 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Beniamino Gigli: Tenor. 9-45 Grace Calvell: Pianoforte. 10-15 John Barbirolli & His Orchestra.

Drama of Love's Delicious Pain
HAMARI BAAT
BOMBAY TALKIES' Poem in Celluloid,
PRESENTING
LEELA CHITNIS
AND
ASHOK KUMAR
ALREADY ACCLAIMED THE STAR TEAM OF THE SEASON
WITH
MUBARAK, DESAI, PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR
It's a Fountain of Music, At
Roxy
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NINETEENTH GREAT WEEK!
Shree Ranjit's Colossal—
SANT TULSIDAS
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7, 10.
Sunday Matinee: 1 p.m.

GONORRHOEA CURED
OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.
Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s.)

9-0 p. m Master Rafique and Party, Qawwali. 9-20 International Affairs in Sept. (U) 9-35 Master Rafique 10-15 Master Rafique: Qawwali.

No Leadership With 'Doubting Thomases'

Mahatma Considers Crisis As Test Of Congressmen's Discipline And Non-Violence

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The best way of losing a cause is to abuse your opponent and to trade upon his weakness. Whatever may be true of other modes of warfare, in Satyagraha it has been held that the causes for failure are to be sought within. The refusal by the British Government to fulfil the Congress hope that they would make the expected declaration, is solely due to the weaknesses in the Congress organization and Congressmen.

CONGRESSMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY

The greatest weakness lies in our want of full appreciation of non-violence and its many implications. All our other weaknesses are to be derived from that one grave defect. Whilst we have fairly observed physical non-violence, our breasts have harboured violence. Hence our non-violence in respect of the Government is a result of our incapacity for effective violence. But therefore we have been betrayed into violence in our dealings with one another. We have quarrelled with one another in committees; sometimes we have even come to blows. We have refused to carry out instructions of the Working Committee. We have formed rival groups wanting to seize power. Hindus and Muslims have come to blows on the slightest pretext. Congressmen must be held partly responsible for the failure to compose communal differences. It is all very well to blame the British Government for our disunity. But that way we prolong the agony. We knew that the policy of Divide and Rule was there in 1920, and yet we made Hindu-Muslim unity part of our constructive programme. We did so because we had expected that, in spite of the Government being in our way, we would achieve unity. What is more we seemed for the time being to have attained it.

These examples of our weaknesses are terrible. They have prevented the Congress from rising to its full height, and reduced our professions of non-violence to a mockery. If my analysis of the causes of our failure is correct, there is the solid consolation that the remedy is dependent not upon any extraneous circumstance but upon ourselves. We must put our own organization in order and make it pure enough and strong enough to command respect, not by inspiring fear among those who impede our march towards the goal but by the indubitable evidence of our non-violent speech and action.

TEST OF DISCIPLINE

The Working Committee's resolution, if it is evidence of Congress earnestness in vindicating India's freedom, is also a test of Congressmen's discipline and non-violence. Though nothing is said in the resolution, the control and management of civil disobedience has been left in my hands at the will of the Committee. Needless to say I have no sanction, never had any, save the willing and knowing obedience of the vast mass of Congressmen, registered and unregistered, to the instructions issued to them through the Committee, or through "Young India" and "Navajivan" whilst they were published, and now through "Harijan." When, therefore, I find that my instructions have no running power, Congressmen will find me retiring from the field without ado. But if I am to retain the general control of the struggle, I shall want the strictest adherence to discipline. So far as I can see there is no possibility of civil resistance on a large scale unless Congressmen show perfect discipline and greater appreciation than hitherto of non-violence and truth. There need be none unless we are goaded into it by the authorities.

NOT TO BARGAIN IN CRISIS

We are engaged in a life and death struggle. Violence surrounds us. It is a time of great trial for the country. No camouflage will answer our purpose. If Congressmen find that they have no non-violence in them, if they cannot cast out bitterness against the English officials or the countrymen who may oppose the Congress, they must say so openly, discard non-violence and displace the present Working Committee. Such dismissal will be no calamity. But it will be a calamity of the first magnitude to keep the Committee without full faith in them and in their instructions. So far as I can see, there is no independence for India except through the strictest adherence to truth and non-violence. My generalship is of no use whatsoever if I have an army which doubts the efficacy of the weapons with which I arm them. I am as determined a foe of the exploitation of my country as anyone can be. I am as impatient as the hottest Congressman for the complete deliverance of the country from the foreign yoke. But I have no hate for a single Englishman and for that matter for anybody on earth. If I may not help the Allies, I do not wish disaster to them. Though the British Government have grievously disappointed the Congress hope, my hope, I do not seek any gain from their embarrassment.

My attempt and my prayer are and will be for an honourable peace between the belligerent nations in the least possible time. I had nursed the hope that there would be an honourable peace and partnership between Britain and India, and that I might be able to play a humble part in finding a way out of the awful carnage that is disgracing humanity and making life itself a burden. But God had willed it otherwise.

Bengali Muslim Sends Book For Nobel Prize

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Mr. Mohomed Ahsan Imam, a young Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, an inhabitant of the Noakhali district, has sent, for the Nobel Prize this year, his work entitled "Love Lay", to Nobel Stiftelsens, Stockholm, Sweden, through Messrs. Arthur H. Stockwell Ltd., London.

The book contains 105 songs, throwing a new light on problems of life and peace, both temporal and spiritual and attempting to usher in a new age of hope, courage and peace.—United Press.

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Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

B. P. H. A. UNDER FIRE

(By J. C. MAITRA)

I am really very sorry that I have to use my pen against the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Limited, in whose formation and advancement I have always taken a keen and active interest. With no little pleasure I have been watching its steady growth and healthy development. There have been occasions in the past when I had to criticise some of its actions. But many a time I have bestowed my mead of praise on those who have been responsible for its guidance and administration. Now a case has come to my notice which shows that the B.P.H.A. is gradually developing into a monopolistic concern—usurping or nullifying all the rights and privileges of other bodies who are trying to do their bit in the domain of hockey.

PAREL SPORTING'S WORK

It is well-known to all hockey enthusiasts in Bombay that the Parel Sporting Club has been doing a lot of good work in the Northern part of the city for the last eight or nine years. They have been conducting a League and two knock-out tournaments, one for men and another for women, with considerable success. In fact they have been in the field ever before the Association came into existence. Anybody with a gain of sporting spirit in him would be grateful to the Parel Sporting Club for all they have done so far and extend to them all possible support and encouragement, so that they may carry on their beneficent work with greater vigour and earnestness.

AN ASTOUNDING CLAIM

But our controlling body for hockey does not seem to appreciate the task undertaken by this club. They are bent on steps which are sure to throttle this institution. Last year they made the astounding claim of a 25 per cent. share of the total receipts from the gate-charges, entrance fees, etc.! It was naturally impossible for the club to meet such an impossible demand. They pointed out that they received nothing from the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana where their matches are usually played as their share of the gate-receipts and the entrance fees were too small to meet the running expenses of the tournaments. Ultimately the College authorities agreed to compromise with the B.P.H.A. and the latter waived further claims on the club.

AN UNREASONABLE FIAT

This year the Association has called upon the club to finish their three tournaments within a period of 8 weeks and 5 days. The Club through their Tournament President, Col. S. S. Sokhey, pointed out the utter impossibility of this and pleaded for an extension of time. They pointed out that they played their matches only on one ground and that too five days in the week. In such a state it was not possible to finish even the League within the limited time. Perhaps the B.P.H.A. would like them to reduce the number of entries to the minimum and carry on their tournaments as best as they could. But that would hardly serve the purpose for which these competitions are being run, namely, promotion of the game as widely as possible.

DIFFICULTIES INCREASE

The B.P.H.A. has now summarily rejected the Club's request. They did not even care to meet the representatives of the Tournament Committee to discuss the problem with them. It transpires that the St. Xavier's College authorities have also refused to share the gate-receipts with the Association, owing to the fact that the receipts do not cover their expenses. In the circumstances, it looks as if these tournaments will have be abandoned unless the B.P.H.A. takes a more compromising and reasonable attitude. I do not see any reason why it should not.

STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE

In the first place, the B.P.H.A. has no justification whatsoever for making a claim of 25 per cent. on the total receipts. This is not done by any controlling body in the world. I hope it is not contended for the B.P.H.A. that it stands superior to everybody else. I should, however, like to know if the B.P.H.A. are impartially levying this charge on all those who are conducting open tournaments. Are they charging the Aga Khan Tournament Committee at the same rate? If they are not, I want to know why they are making this discrimination. In any case, this unreasonable demand must be withdrawn immediately.

DISCRIMINATION MUST GO

If the Parel Sporting Club were making any profits out of these tournaments, it would be a different matter. Then they could with some justification ask for a share of the profits. They must not, however, make unfair discrimination between the different organisations who are running tournaments within their jurisdiction. If anything, they should show the utmost consideration towards those who are not strong enough to shoulder the burden. It is their duty to help them as far as possible, realising that it is after all their business that these bodies are doing—all in the best interests of the game.

EXTENSION OF TIME

The B.P.H.A. must also grant an extension of the time to the club. As long as the matches do not clash—the Tournament Committee has undertaken to avoid this—there is no reason why the tournaments should not go on simultaneously in the North and the South. This is happening in football without any hitch. Is there any reason why it should be different in case of hockey? What I notice is that the spirit of accommodation is wanting in the Executive of the B.P.H.A. This can only result in reducing private effort, causing all-round deterioration.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION

Finally I should like to make a suggestion to the B.P.H.A. which I am sure, if accepted, would help in better administration of hockey in Bombay. It is an exchange of one or two representatives between these two bodies on their committees. This will help to solve promptly many of the problems and difficulties which arise in the management of all the tournaments. The W.I.F.A. has wisely accommodated the Indian Football League in this respect and it has saved them both as well as the sporting clubs much inconvenience and trouble. I think the B.P.H.A. may well do without some of the members who adorn its Committee without attending any of its meetings or doing any work. If they make room for people more interested in the game, the B.P.H.A. will have no cause to regret their departure.

ABOUT GAMES & PLAYERS

By "INDIAN"

So that necessary evil, the Pentangular Cricket Tournament, is here again! There are still three weeks to go before Bombay goes cricket-mad. But most of the 'communities' concerned have begun holding 'trials' and practice matches in such earnest and with so much co-operation with publicity agents that the actual Tournament would seem only a question of hours!

* * * *

I say *'most* of the communities' because the Moslems have so far been significantly inert. Not only has a single 'trial' or practice game not been staged, but the latest soundings seem to overrule any strong possibilities of such a 'trial' being staged at all—at least not in the near future.

May be some clarification is needed by somebody from somewhere!

* * * *

Talking about Moslems naturally takes me to the Islam Gymkhana. Don't their premises at Kennedy Sea Face remind you of a League of Nations 'outpost'—garrulous inside, pin-drop silence outside!

* * * *

By the way, Wazir Ali has completely recovered from his finger injury and has been putting in a lot of serious practice recently. Who wouldn't like to see this popular bat lead the Moslems again! I confidently predict a much better season for Wazir this time.

* * * *

Here's some plain speaking. If the Moslems are going to, after all, stage any trial matches and if they are at all anxious to retain the Championship they *must* definitely rest some of those stereotyped 'middle-agers' and invite the right type of youngsters. The right type of youngsters—and those that strongly deserve a push— are:

Aftab Ahmad, Sharif and Nazir Nizami from Punjab.

Abdul Latif, Maqbul Alam and Akhtar Hasan from Aligarh and U. P. and

Ahmed Kamal and A. Jabbar from Bengal.

* * * *

By inviting "C. K." to lead the Hindus, those responsible for the choice have only honoured themselves and the Hindus' Team. The recent treatment accorded to one of the greatest and most popular personalities of the sporting world, by some of our self-styled self-seeking critics and connoisseurs will for ever remain a blot on the good name of Indian Sport.

A prophet is not without honour but in his own country and amongst his own people.

* * * *

I was disappointed to see S. Banerji gone dead stale with the ball—against the Bombay Gymkhana last week-end. His batting, however shows considerable improvement. I really don't know, when and how the Hindus will finally solve their problem of getting a dependable speed merchant.

* * * *

Jagdale was really superb. His stroke-play has gained in confidence and polish, while his timing and judgment are very much better. If only he could make more use of his feet—I don't see what can keep him out of the Hindus' side.

Prithviraj was rather unfortunate last week-end. But it would be a huge blunder to leave him out. He's every bit a future India captain. A stolid bat, an excellent field and above all a player of marvellous spirits—Prithvi always rises to the occasion. The Hindus were the first to encourage fresh talent and I'm confident they will not lose the lead. Prithviraj must be included.

* * * *

By electing Mr. J. C. Maitra as their Vice-President the W.I.F.A. Committee have recognised real worth and a proud record of sincere service extending over decades. Local enthusiasts of the game dare not forget what "J. C." has done for soccer in Bombay.

And then—"J.C.'s" spotless *khadi* and smiling face will at least help relieve the boredom common to all meetings—particularly of Athletic Committees!

'HINDUS' ROUT ISLAM GYMKHANA

D. R. Puri And S. Banerji Play Havoc With Ball: Bombay Cricket Assn. Out For 70

Following are the closing scores in the local week-end first-class cricket fixtures, which began on Saturday:—

Bombay Cricket Association

70 (V. M. Merchant 27, U. M. Merchant 17, M. Patel 17, Tarapore 3 for 26).

Dr. Kanga's XI

20 for no loss.

The match will be continued today.

At Hindu Gymkhana Ground

Islam Gymkhana

104 (G. N. Lalji 33, Z. Ahmed 25, D. R. Puri 5 for 16, S. Banerji 4 for 23).

Hindu Representative XI

94 for no loss (Jai 60 not out, V. Mankad 32 not out).

The match will be continued today.

At Bombay Gymkhana

Bombay Gymkhana v. "Rest"

Bombay Gymkhana 136 for 6 (G. R. Brown 47 not out, J. E. Tew 28, Gilder 3 for 31, Harris 3 for 40).

The match will be continued today.

HOPES OF UNDERSTANDING

Viceroy To Invite Gandhiji Before Resignations Of Ministries Are Accepted

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

The Viceroy will immediately issue invitations to Mahatma Gandhi and others to meet him. The leaders who accept invitation will deal not only with the question of the proposed Consultative Committee at the Centre but other questions also: for Sir Samuel Hoare definitely says "Until these and other discussions take place." The impression left by Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in Congress circles is that though it is conciliatory in tone it leaves the position as vague as before. Its merit lies in his undertaking "I wish to close no door."

According to comments available here, three points have been emphasised in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech which may be regarded as an advance on the Viceroy's declaration. The first is that Sir Samuel Hoare does not talk of "details" of the Government of India Act as the Viceroy did but says in general terms "at the end of the war, there would be reconsideration of the constitutional problem". The second as regards the demand for "immediate and full responsibility at the Centre" and full status of equality, he merely says that it can only come in "recognition of facts which actually exist" and declares "as soon as these facts exist in India—and in my view the sooner they exist the better the aim of our policy will be achieved".

RAJAJI'S COMMENTS

This is understood as implying that if the problem of minorities is settled by agreement by Indian Political Parties themselves Government would raise no difficulty to the immediate grant of political equality. In this connection attention is called to Mr. Rajagopalachari's words in the Madras Assembly in which he said "India did not ask for an assessor's verdict as to whether Indians were sufficiently united, sufficiently agreed among themselves, sufficiently strong. They asked what British Government's intention would be when the Indian people agreed among themselves and united together." He had also said Congress had not claimed for itself the right to decide the future constitution of India but that opportunity should be given to the people of India including minorities to decide constitution. It is to this direct question that Sir Samuel Hoare's speech offers no categorical answer.

IMPLIED PROMISE

Thirdly, there is an implied promise in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech viz. proposals for an immediate advance at the Centre during the period of war itself by inclusion of political leaders in the Viceroy's Cabinet at the Centre will be "very carefully considered". This question is certain to be discussed by the Viceroy when he meets the leaders next week. According to political circles, the practical result of the speech is an appeal to Congress leaders and others to meet the Viceroy again for further discussion. Hopeful feeling exists here that Gandhiji will come here again and an attempt will be made again to secure an understanding. It is believed that if the Ministers tender their resignations in the meantime, the Governor will wait for the concussion of the Delhi discussions.

60 INSTRUCTIONS TO LEGISLATURES

Instructions to the Ministries of Madras, Bihar and Bombay to tender their resignations about the 31st of October, it is understood, have just been issued by the Congress High Command. The legislative measures undertaken in these provinces during the course of the week will be left incomplete.

The remaining five Congress Provinces will follow suit about the 10th of November immediately after passing the resolution on the war.

Though at the outset, there was a concensus of opinion in the higher Congress circles in favour of simultaneous action on the part of the eight Congress Ministries, it was ultimately decided to allow the resignations separately so as to meet the varying circumstances in the different provinces.

"Glad That Door Is Closed"

CUTTACK, October 28

Political circles treat Sir Samuel Hoare's statement with indifference. One prominent Congress leader observed: "We are glad that the door has now been closed and that the Congress will have to take the inevitable step."—United Press.

Licenses Required For Importing Silver

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

It is announced that the Central Government has prohibited bringing by sea or land into British India from any place other than Burma, except on the authority of a license granted by the Reserve Bank of India silver bullion and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.

The import into British India through the port of Chittagong of Saccharine is also prohibited. —A.P.

"SERVANT OF INDIA" CLOSED DOWN

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

"Servant of India", organ of the "Servants of India Society", has been closed down in accordance with the decision of the Society.

The last issue of the journal came out yesterday.—United Press.

BASIC EDUCATION CONFERENCE

POONA, Oct. 26.

Arrangements are now complete to hold the Basic Education Conference in Poona, and it has now been decided to hold the Conference from October 29 to 1st November as scheduled before.

The meeting of the Wardha Committee Central Advisory Board will be held on the 29th and the meeting of the Hindusthani Talimi Sangh has been arranged for the 2nd and 3rd November.

The Education Ministers of other provinces such as U. P., Sind, N. W. F. P. and the Prime Minister of C. P. are likely to attend the conference. The Directors of Public Instruction of Bengal, U. P., Punjab and N. W. F. P. will also attend.

Mr. Aryanayagam, Secretary of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, is arriving in Poona this afternoon. —A. P.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ORDINANCE

Ahrar Leader Sentenced

LYALLPUR, Oct. 26.

Hakim Mahomed Ghuas, an Ahrar leader and Superintendent of the Office of Majlis Ahrar Hind, was sentenced yesterday under the Defence of India Ordinance to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for making objectionable speeches.

Some other Ahrars are being prosecuted under the same Ordinance.—United Press.

AHRAR "DICTATORS" JAILED

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 26

Pandit Dwarka Nath Misra, City Magistrate, Jullundur, sentenced yesterday Mistry Mubarak Ali, Hafiz Salamatullah and Maulana Abdul Aziz, the first, second and third dictators of the Ahrar War Council under the Defence of India Ordinance to two years' rigorous imprisonment each for delivering speeches and reciting poems at public meetings held here on different occasions.—United Press.

DEMAND OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Kolhapur Ryots' Monster Petition To Maharaja

(From Our Correspondent)
KOLHAPUR, Oct. 26.

A monster petition has been presented by Kolhapur rayats to His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of his 43rd birthday demanding responsible Government, release of political prisoners and withdrawal of all repressive laws like the Criminal Law Amendment Act including the removal of the ban over Kolhapur State Praja Parishad thus creating an atmosphere of confidence between the ruler and his subjects.

WHEN ORISSA MINISTRY WILL RESIGN?

CUTTACK, October 28

It is understood that the Orissa Ministry will resign immediately after the special session of the Assembly on November 3 and 4 when the War resolution will be discussed.

The Congress Assembly Party meets on November 2 when the discussion on the War resolution and other important developments would be discussed.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

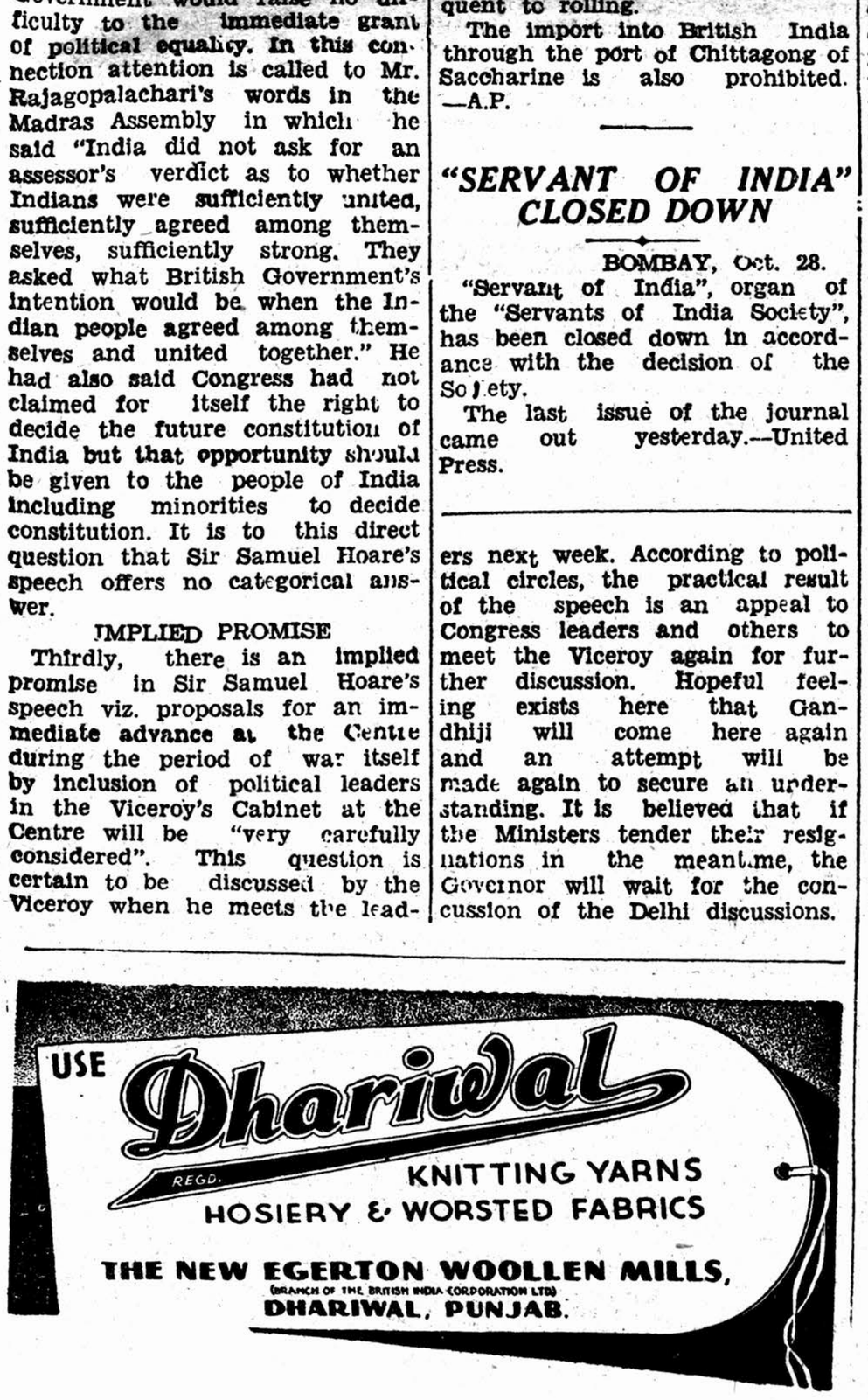
Bombay, Saturday.

Domine X. Vaz was arrested yesterday in connection with the offence in which property worth Rs. 6,500 had been stolen.

Accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was ordered to be bailed out.

Francis Joseph, who was arrested yesterday, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, at the Esplanade Court, on a charge under the Abkari Act.

It was stated that accused illicitly manufactured spirit and sold it. He was arrested at Chandaram Press Maidan, near Colaba Causeway. One dram of manufactured spirit and other paraphernalia were seized by the Police.



U. P. Assembly Debate

Congress Ready For Honourable Partnership

But Viceroy Instead Of Going Forward Asks Us To Go Back To 1919 Says Pt. Pant

LUCKNOW, October 27.

Sponsoring the war resolution Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, said the resolution was of surpassing importance and earnestly hoped that the vital problems with which it dealt would be discussed in an atmosphere free from anger, passion or bitterness and with a just and correct appreciation of the momentous and far-reaching nature of the issues involved.

The resolution consists of three paragraphs, of which the first and the third voice the feelings of regret which certain acts of the British Government and the statement issued by Viceroy on October 17 have produced in the minds of the people of this country. The second paragraph contains concrete proposals and it is to this I should like to invite the attention of the House.

"Indians were told that the war was being fought for putting an end to aggression for making the world safe for democracy, for saving the people of the world from bondage of fear and for ensuring settled peace and the security of justice and liberty," proceeded the Premier.

The Prime Minister of England had stated in a speech just a fortnight ago that surrender to wrong doing would spell extinction of all hope and annihilation of all those values of life which have through centuries been at once the mark and inspiration of human progress.

The passage from Mr. Chamberlain's speech was also quoted by the Viceroy in his recent declaration of the war aims of the allies.

The attitude of India as regards the main points at issue is perfectly clear.

India Opposed To Nazism

Nationalist opinion in this country, the Premier continued, has been and is sternly opposed to Nazism and as the statement of the Congress Working Committee has repeatedly declared it is an entire disapproval of the ideology and practice of Fascism and Nazism and their glorification of war and violence and the suppression of the human spirit.

The Congress had similarly condemned the aggression in which the Nazis and Fascists repeatedly indulged and their sweeping away of well established principles and recognised standards of civil behaviour.

The Working Committee had also unhesitatingly condemned the latest aggression of the German Government against Poland and expressed its genuine sympathy with those who were its victims.

The people of India, as has been abundantly made clear by the Congress, are interested in the suppression and elimination of all those systems and methods which result directly or indirectly in human degradation and the imposition of alien will and domination on any people since all these tend not only to the demoralisation and weakening of the victims of such methods but ultimately recoil also on the aggressor.

"Let us then fully appreciate", added Pandit Pant, "the character and implications of the malady which has gripped the world and from which it has to be saved let us also take note of objective which all those interested in establishing genuine peace and preserving human dignity and freedom desire. India shares the views and the aspirations of those who are so interested and it is the duty of us all to determine how this objective can and should be achieved."

Congress Not Out To Bargain

Pandit Pant dealt with the equilibrium that is to be in the international sphere and said that if the principles of democracy and freedom were to prevail then the independence of India must be accepted as a condition precedent to the fulfilment of this noble purpose.

When, therefore, we ask for a declaration and recognition of the principle of Indian independence we are neither bargaining nor meaning any selfish advantage.

Referring to the duty of England Pandit Pant observed it is in the interest of England that she should realise this as the sands of time are running short.

There is yet room for friendship. There may be even room for partnership provided we allow reason to prevail against any prejudice and racial arrogance and provided we practise the principles we profess; as Hitler has been told not words but deeds are needed. We do not want any new constitution to be evolved while the war is on, not that this is impossible.

Referring to the accusation that Congress was bargaining Pandit Pant characterised it as a travesty of facts. Why should they be blamed if they said that if their co-operation was called for it would be available provided that it was made worth their while in the national as well as in the international interest to offer it.

"We are ready" declared Pant "To make sacrifices in common with England if she so chooses for making the world safe for democracy but if she spurns this offer and rejects the proferred hand of fellowship we will make those sacrifices in such other effective ways as well will ensure the fulfil ment of the purpose we have in view."

High-Handed Action

Then referring to Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the new order would be based on mutual confidence and mutual trust the Premier said "this is the trust that has been reposed in us.

Even the Government of India Act 1935 has been amended in the teeth of opposition of the country of the Congress and the Muslim League and of most of the Governments—not only in matters legislative but even in matters executive.

Dealing with the Viceroy's statement the Premier said he had made a statement which could have been left unmade and which was received with a chorus of disappointment not unmixed with indignation all over the country.

The Preamble to the Act of 1919 was condemned and looked upon with extreme disfavour and resentment by nationalist India when it was introduced. The policy declared by Lord Irwin in 1929 led to the movement for national emancipation in 1930.

"The Act of 1935 was rejected by all of us", continued Pandit Pant, "and we had resolutions first in the Central Assembly and later in all the Provincial Assemblies for its replacement by a constitution framed by the self-determination of the people of India.

Yet the Viceroy instead of going forward asks us to go back to the year 1919 and to be satisfied with what we were then told and to treat this as a great boon which should impel Indians to throw their lives into this 'Armageddon'. To add insult to injury we are told that the responsibility is ours that there are differences between us and that these must be borne in mind.

"It is sad to think that our differences should be exploited".

Right To Speak For India

Refuting the charge that Congress has no right to speak for India he said that the Congress did not claim any privilege for itself. The Congress wanted a democratic system. It wanted the popular voice to prevail. Any reference to internal differences was really irrelevant. The vital issue was whether England was prepared to accept the right of India for self-determination.

"We are determined to achieve the aims which we have set before us and we are prepared to adopt every honourable course to put an end to the process of suppression which is in alliance with the forces of reaction and is responsible for the moral anarchy that is prevailing in the world so that humanity may go on advancing through liberty, equality and fraternity".

Oppositionist Suggests Co-operation

Premier Pant concluded his forty-minute speech after lunch.

Raja Bisheshar Dayal Seth moved deletion of the original resolution and its substitution by the following:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and through them to His Majesty's Government that this Assembly assures them of its full co-operation in the prosecution of the war which Great Britain has declared on Germany in order to combat German aggression and to destroy Nazi menace to the peace of the world.

"This Assembly further urges upon His Majesty's Government the desirability of taking steps soon after the termination of the war for making necessary changes in the Government of India Act of 1935 to the satisfaction of the people of India including landlords and other classes and minorities in order that India may attain Dominion Status as early as possible." (Cries of shame)

Moving the amendment he said that the resolution moved by the Premier was unfortunate and he had thereby done a disservice to the motherland.

Democracy Unsuitable To India

Choudhry Khaliquzzaman, Leader of the Muslim League Party, in the Assembly, moved the League amendment which read:—

This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and through them to the British Government that Democratic Parliamentary System of Government under the present constitution has failed and is utterly unsuited to the condition and genius of the people and therefore apart from the Government of India Act of 1935 the entire problem of India's future constitution should be wholly reviewed and revised 'de novo' and that the British Government should not make any commitment in principle or otherwise without the approval and consent of the All-India Muslim League which alone represents and can speak on behalf of the Mussalmans of India."

Mr. Govind Malaviya rising a point of order contended that the amendment was a substantive motion and had nothing to do with the resolution before the House.

Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman stressed that his amendment was perfectly in order.

The Speaker said his reading of the resolution told him that that amendment as drafted was not quite in order and he urged the Chaudhry Saheb to give him another amendment which will in some manner connect the subject of war with it.

A revised amendment to which Govind Malaviya and Dr. Katju Minister took exception as not being in order but Speaker allowed it to be moved.

Choudhry Khaliquzzaman submitted a revised amendment which reads as follows:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and through them to His Majesty's Government that they should, when considering the question of India's constitution either during the duration of war or after it is concluded, bear in mind that Democratic Parliamentary System of Government under the present constitution has failed and utterly unsuited to the condition and genius of the people and therefore apart from the Government of India Act of 1935 the entire problem of India's future constitution should be wholly reviewed and revised "de novo" and that the British Government should not make any commitment in principle or otherwise without the approval and consent of the All-India Muslim League which alone represents and can speak on behalf of the Mussalmans of India."

Chhatari Supports League Amendment

Mr. Govind Malaviya and Dr. Katju felt that this amendment also was not in order. The Speaker however allowed it.

Speaking on the amendment Choudhry Khaliquzzaman recalled that Mahatma Gandhi after his visit to Delhi had expressed sympathy for the cause for which Britain was fighting. Pandit Nehru had also given expression to similar sentiments. That meant that the ideal for which Britain is fighting was not so bad then as it was now made out to be.

It had been his considered opinion that as soon as they came to a settlement they would not have to pass resolutions but would get whatever they demanded.

Replying to a Congress member who asked what were his terms for a settlement he said that he would state them only when the Congress had discarded their old notions.

Dr. Manik Chand Jatav Vir moved an amendment seeking to add the following at the end of the League resolution: "As well as without the consent of other important minorities and special interests" this was accepted by the League members and formed part of the League resolution.

Nawab of Chhatari supporting the League resolution asked whether during their two and half years tenure the Congress Government have created a suitable atmosphere in this country. Were the rich and the poor, the depressed classes, zemindars and intelligentsia, not to talk of Muslims satisfied, he asked.

If they had created such an atmosphere they were entitled to put such a resolution before the House. If that condition was not created in the province then as Choudhry Khaliquzzaman had said, it was not inopportune to bring such a resolution before the House.

The Nawab of Chhatari had not finished his speech when the clock struck four and the House took up the adjournment motion.—A. P.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939

New York, Oct. 28.

Previous closing	9.11
To-day's opening	9.16
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	9.10
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

Previous closing	5.80
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

Broach A/M Expectation ..... Rs. 202-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 28.

The New York cotton displayed better sentiment to-day following the strength of Eastern cables which induced fairly good local and trade buying while the firmness of securities imparted further stimulus.

The trading in December began at 9.16 i.e. five points higher than the last closing. Price advanced on improved trade and local support but the rise brought out increased liquidation and hedging which wiped out early gains. Subsequently, the market was subjected to further liquidation and foreign selling with December closing at 9.10.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Locally Broach April/May after opening at Rs. 202-8 advanced to Rs. 203-12 and closed steady at Rs. 202-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 28.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

December (9.15/9.13) 9.17/9.16
March (8.93/8.93) 8.97/8.97
May (8.80/8.80) 8.86/8.85

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 28.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 55 3/4) dol 55 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 3/4) dol 33 7/8
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 77) dol 77
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 119 3/4

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Indian Irons Firm

Madras, Oct. 28.

Business in the local market was rather narrow and a fair activity was witnessed. In the miscellaneous section the main feature being Indian Irons, which moved up to Rs. 33/12. Government Securities and Banks were steady, whilst a stray transaction was noticed in Buckinghams at Rs. 195, Plantings remained steady.

Exchange transactions 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 88/9, 6 1/2 per cent 1941/51 Mysore Rs. 105/2; 3 per cent 1952 Madras Rs. 87/4, 87/6, 87/8; Reserve Bank Rs. 102, 103; Bank of Hindustan Rs. 24/14; Buckinghams Rs. 195; Manalur rubbers Rs. 2/4/9; Leriakaramalai Rs. 16; E I D sugars ordy sh 17/3; E I D sugars pref sh 21/9; Mysore sugars Rs 35/8, 35/12; Travancore sugars Rs. 8/10, 8/12; British Celanese Ltd., sh 6; Mexican Eagle sh 6; Burma Oil Co. Stock sh 63/9; East Ramnad electrics Rs. 100; Mysore papers Rs. 10/8, 10/9 small lot 10/10, 10/12; Associated Cements Rs. 133/8; Nov. New India Assurance Rs. 33/4; Tata ordy Rs. 343; Decr. Tata defd Rs. 1685; Nov. Indian Irons Rs. 32/6, 32/7, 32/8, 32/9 C D Steel Corporation Ltd. ordy Rs. 16/14; Burma Corporations Rs. 6/2.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct. 28.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind Jan. 19/5; Punjab Jan. 15/13/6; Desi American Jan. 21/15.

Tone:—Firm.

Wheat November 26/8/6; Jan. 27/8; July 28/12/6.

Tone:—Steady.

Gram Nov. 33/8; Jan. 34/2; July 31/7; Toria Nov. 43/7/9; Feb. 41/14; Cottonseed Jan. 20/15/3.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 28.

Previous closing	3.99 7/8
To-day's opening	4.00
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 28.

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 28.

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 28.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.34
London on Milan (78.75) 78.50
London on Shanghai (0.4 13/16) 0.5 1/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16 buyers 1-2 3/32 sellers) 1-2 1/16 buyers 1-2 3/32 sellers

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 1/4 to 15/16 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 5/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 28.

SILVER			
Silver ready	60	4	0
Silver Asho	60	5	0
Silver Kartak	60	9	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	41	9	0
Gold Asho	41	9	6
Gold Kartak	41	9	0
Sovereign			

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Wheat January	3	14	0
Wheat May	4	1	0
Linseed May	6	7	0
Groundnuts February	36	10	3
Castorseed May	40	6	0
Cottonseeds January	24	11	0

ITALY'S ROLE IN EUROPE'S PEACE

ROME, Oct. 28.

As part of the Fascist Revolution Anniversary, Sgr. Mussolini inaugurated the New Chambers for the Legislative Committees built as an extension to the Senate. He was cheered by large crowds and given ovation by 400 Senators.

The "Telegrafo", in an editorial, emphasises the peace Italy is enjoying despite the hurricane in Europe, and says that nothing will be decided in Europe without Sgr. Mussolini, and Italy making its presence felt. Italy will not have imposed upon her a decision by any foreign diplomacy. "She will not allow any foreign ideology to persuade her to intervention.—Reuter.

SWITZERLAND UNPERTURBED

BERNE, Oct. 28.

"The German concentrations on our northern frontier give no cause for special anxiety," declares an official statement. It is added that reports that Germans have massed 12 divisions in this area do not correspond in any way with true facts.—Reuter.

New Governor Of Kenya

LONDON Oct. 26

Sir Henry Monckmason Moore has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya in succession to Air Chief Marshal.

(Sir Henry was formerly assistant Colonial Secretary and Colonial Secretary, Kenya 1929-34.)

No More Bluffing By Britain

India Will Profit By Bitter Lesson Of Last War

APPEAL TO JOIN BATTLE OF FREEDOM 'EN MASSE'

"THE CONGRESS IS ABOUT TO LAUNCH A FRESH STRUGGLE; THIS TIME IT WILL BE OUR FINAL EFFORT; IN THIS LAST ATTEMPT WE MUST WIN SWARAJ, OR ELSE, GO UNDER FOR GOOD."

Thus declared Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai at a mammoth meeting, held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C., at the Palan Sojpal Compound, Dadar, on Saturday night.

"IT WILL BE A BITTER FIGHT WHICH WILL CONTINUE UNTIL INDIA IS INDEPENDENT. WE SHALL NEVER REST TILL WE HAVE THROWN OFF THE BRITISH YOKE," continued the speaker.

Mr. Desai proceeded to say: "During the Great War we were given vague promises and even the great Mahatma was bluffed."

The speaker then described how England bluffed the world that the Great War was fought for saving Democracy and how the British Government obtained the co-operation of India by giving her false promises.

"We trusted the British and gave them a million of our soldiers.

We also drained our country and gave them £150 millions and what did we get in return when Britain was drunk with victory? Our reward was a very cold shoulder from the British Lion." added Mr. Desai.

India had learnt a lesson, which she could never forget, by laying implicit trust in Britain's assurances. She would not commit the same blunder again. She refused to fall into John Bull's snare a second time and demanded the clarification of the war aims of the British and elucidation of their future policy from the point of view of Indian aspirations.

The retort that India received was that the moment was inopportune

WHAT MAHATMA BELIEVES

"Mahatma Gandhi has fully realised that it is futile to beg of the British any more and the Working Committee has acted. The result is the resignations of the Congress Ministries." continued Mr. Desai.

The speaker then reminded the audience that Gandhiji had assumed the supreme command of the Congress.

Concluding, Mr. Desai exhorted every son and daughter of India to be prepared to follow Mahatmaji.

This, of course, had to be spontaneous as the Congress could not bring into force conscription.

GIVE UNSTINTED SUPPORT TO MAHATMA.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo in an impassioned speech pointed out how Britain claimed to fight for Democracy when she actually denied India her freedom.

Mr. Deo appealed to every Congressman and Indian to strengthen Mahatmaji's hands by giving him unstinted support.

Mr. Deo concluded by appealing to the audience to join the Congress 'en masse' and join the battle for freedom.

Mr. S. K. Patil in a brief speech told the audience that the Congress enrolment stations would be open throughout the coming week and that a huge recruiting campaign would be started. He urged every patriotic Indian, man and woman to become Congress volunteers.

GREETINGS ON PIPAL LEAVES!

Original New Year Cards Manufactured In India

We have received the sample of an original and artistic New Year greeting card from Messrs. Purnima Products Depot, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road. Each card contains an excellent miniature painting on a chemically treated Pipal leaf. For sheer novelty and artistic appearance, these cards ought to be very popular

GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the G.P.C.C. has called an emergent meeting of that body for Sunday November 5 at Ahmedabad when he is expected to advise members on the present political situation.—A. P.

SPECIAL MEETING OF M. P. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 28.

A special meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has been called to meet on November 6 to consider the present political situation.

GERMAN PRISONERS LAND IN ENGLAND

LONDON, October 27.

Eighty German seamen were landed at a Scottish port to-day by a British armed merchant cruiser. The landing stage was closely guarded by soldiers and police. No unauthorised person was allowed to approach the quay.

The seamen were escorted by soldiers with fixed bayonets and taken in four motor coaches to an internment camp in Scotland. A large crowd outside the barricade watched the disembarkation. —Reuter.

Madras Cabinet Prospects

MADRAS Oct. 28.

A communique issued by the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras at 3-10 p.m., says:—

"His Excellency has had conversations with Sir K. V. Reddy, Sir Mahomed Usman and Kalifullah Saheb to-day.—A. P.

National Labourite Returned Unopposed

LONDON, October 27

Commander Stephen Knighall (National Labour) has been returned unopposed from Ormskirk, Lancashire. He succeeds Sir Thomas Rosbothan who resigned.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 28

Following a rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 197/8 for Broach A/M delivery and the market opened as expected and rapidly advanced to Rs. 200/8 on active buying influenced by prospects of renewal of tejimandi operations and hopes of the Viceroy calling Mahatma Gandhi. Later on there was scattered realising and prices were quoted at Rs. 199/12. The undertone was good.

Later, prices again advanced to Rs. 201/4. At this level there was some realising and prices eased off to Rs. 200 where the market steadied. Liverpool market was closed to-day and the local market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G. Broach A/M Rs.	201	4	0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/J	188	12	0
Fine M. G. Oomra March	188	0	0
F. G. M. G. Bengal D/J	150	8	0
F. G. M. G. Bengal March ...	151	12	0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 27

Sakel: November 13.47+24 January 13.85+31

Giza: November 12.45—01 January 12.85+06

Ashmouni: December 11.24+08 February 11.42+10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 27

Giza 2: Spot 7.56+3 October 7.17—3 November 7.22—3 January 7.31+1 March 7.40+2 May 7.47+4 July 7.52+4

Uppers: Spot 7.16—1 October 6.89+6 November 6.89+6 January 6.75+5 March 6.76+5 May 6.77+6 July 6.77+7

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct 27

Broach A/M highest 198 1/2 lowest 196 3/4 closing at 5 p.m. 197

Oomra D/J highest 186 1/2 lowest 184 3/4 closing at 5 p.m. 184 3/4

Oomra March highest 185 1/2 lowest 183 3/4 closing at 5 p.m. 183 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 147 3/4 lowest 146 1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 146 1/2

Bengal March highest 149 1/4 lowest 147 3/4 closing at 5 p.m. 147 3/4

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 197, highest Rs. 198 1/4, lowest Rs. 197, closed Rs. 197 1/4.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 28

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176 to 177. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 3.99 7/8 at New York.

London Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 23 3/8d. while forward declined 3/8 at 22 7/8d. Speculators sold forward. There was small bear covering and the market was quietly steady New York Spot silver prices declined 1/8 at 34 7/8 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T was quoted 4 1/4d. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 16-12-6 and forward was Rs. 60/11. The local market was fairly firm on reports of restrictions and needs of licences for sales of silver imported from London. There was some covering and the market was very steady. Gold was fairly firm with improved demand. Quotations were as under:

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready ..... Rs.	41 9 9	60 1 0
Asho	41 9 6	60 1 0
Kartik	41 8 9	60 4 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 27

Spot 23 3/8 Forward 22 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 27

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 28

Yellow metal sheets ..... Rs.	50	0	0
Copper sheets ..... Rs.	70	0	0

Tone: Steady.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 27

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars:—

Amr Power and Lt 5 per cent Pfd 45; Electric Bond and Share 9 1/2; Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd 60; Amr Tel and Tel 167; Western Union Tel 33; Sun Life of Canada 310; Union Pacific 102 1/2; Great Northern Pfd 32; New York Central R R 22 1/4; Amrex Corporation 17 1/8; Texas Corporation 47 1/4; St. Oil of N J 48; Socony 13 5/8; Consolidated Oil 8 3/8; Union Carbon and Carbide 89 1/4; Woolworth 42; United States Steel 76 3/8; Bethlehem Steel 91 3/4; Crucible Steel 49; National Steel 76; Alleghany Ludlum Steel 25; Republic Steel 27 1/2; Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt 10; Int Nickel of Canada 40 1/2; Anaconda Copper Mining 33 3/4; General Motors 55 1/8; Chrysler Corp 91 1/2; General Electric 40 7/8; Lockheeds 33; Chase National Bank 37; National City Bank of New York 21 1/4; Reynolds Tobacco 'B' 37.

Turnover 1,060,000 shares.

Active Buying In Share Bazar

IMPRESSIVE RISE IN STEEL SHARES

Other Sections Moderatelv Steady

Bombay, Oct 28

Unconfirmed report suggesting that invitations to Gandhiji and other political leaders for interview at Viceroy's House would be issued and the belief that the resignations of Congress Ministries would not be accepted until Delhi talks, created cheerful feeling on the local Stock Exchange, where prices firmed up on active speculative buying and short covering.

It was pointed clearly that the liquidation of weak long interest during the last few days had strengthened the technical situation of the market and now with slightly improved demand, there was scarcity of contracts. The undertone of the market was very good and while there may be temporary recessions of short durations, we firmly believe that the main trend is upward and short sales are likely to prove risky.

The Senate vote for repeal of the embargo resulted in a rally in air craft stocks but the remainder of the list finished only fractionally above the day's low levels; the market closing easy after an indecisive session in which discouraged holders quietly lightened commitments owing to rallies lacking follow through. At the same time further foreign liquidation did not particularly burden any group and moderate recessions failed to dislodge important selling. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/8 down at 76 3/8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares were unchanged at 33 3/4 and General Motors closed 5/8 down at 55 1/8 dollars.

Tata Steel shares which assumed hardening yesterday experienced, flare to-day and Tata Steel Defd shares after opening at Rs. 1707/8 advanced to Rs. 1732/8 and finally closed at Rs. 1727/8. Thus in the last two days prices recorded a net rise of Rs. 60. As compared with the recent narrow fluctuations, the improvement of Rs. 60 will satisfy a buyer to realise the same. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 343 and advanced to Rs. 348 and closed at Rs. 347/8. Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady with improved buying for Bombay Dyeings which closed at Rs. 882/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 28

Bombay Dyeing (872/8) 876 883 882
Century (258/8) 261 262 261
Central India (266/8) 268 269 268/8
Kohinoor (298) 298/8 301 299 300
New Great (270) 270 271 270 271
Simplex (92/8) 93 92/8 92/12
Swadeshi (255) 255 256 255 256
Associated Cement (131/8) 131/8 132/4 131/12 132
Andhra (1390) 1390
Tram Ord (121/12) 122/4 122/12
Tata Hydro (145) 145/8
Tata Power (1235) 1235 1232 1235
T Steel Defd (1695) 1707 1717 1715 1727 1722 1725 1720 1725 1732 1727
T Steel Ord (342/8) 343 345 348 346 347/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (134) 134/4
Bellapur (205/8) 205 207/8 207/8
B Steam (277) 277 278
B Burma (513/12) 515 513 517 516 513

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Oct 28

100 AHMED ADVANCE	285	0	
250 BOM DYEING	882	8	
100 CENTURY	261	0	
100 CENTRAL INDIA	268	8	
100 COLABA	139	0	
100 Coorla	100	0	
250 David	40	0	
250 Dawn	300	0	
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	6	3
100 FINLAY	106	0	
100 GOKAK	165	0	
1000 Hindustan	1,795	0	
100 Indore	36	8	
100 Khatau	109	0	
100 KOHINOOR	300	0	
250 Laxmi	460	0	
250 Madras United	25	0	
100 MORARJI	123	8	
250 Model	49	8	
50 MYSORE	90	0	
200 NEW GREAT	271	0	
100 Oosmanshahi	43	12	
100 PHOENIX	260	0	
25 SASSOON SILK	276	4	
1000 Sholapur	3020	0	
50 SIMPLEX	92	12	
100 SWADESHI	256	0	
100 SWAN	101	0	
500 Vishnu	1110	0	
1000 Westerns	855	0	
BANKS			
50-100 Baroda	93	12	
25-50 Central	30	6	
500 Imperial	1380	0	
125-500 Imp. Conty.	347	0	
50-100 India	103	4	
100 Reserve Bank	103	4	
5 Union	5	7	6
CEMENTS			
100 ASSOCIATED	132	0	
INSURANCE			
100 Empire	585	0	
15-100 Jupiter	9	8	
20 Mercantile	49	8	
15-75 New India	33	14	
200 Oriental	3740	0	
10-50 Vulcan	6	12	
ELECTRIC			
100 Ahmd Old	137	8	
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1390	0	
10 Ajmer	10	8	
50 BOMBAY TRAM	122	12	
100 Bombay Suburban	165	0	
10 Broach	10	12	
100 Karachi	191	4	
100 Poona	183	8	
100 Surat	151	4	
100 TATA HYDRO	145	12	
1000 TATA POWERS	1235	0	
RAILWAYS			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	978	12	
100 C Province	95	0	
100 Dh. Baramati	93	0	
100 Gujarat	93	0	
100 Mandra Bhon	92	4	
100 Pachora Jamner	73	0	
100 Sara Serajganj	94	0	
500 Tapti Valley	740	0	
MININGS			
9 Burma Corp.	6	6	
2sh. Indian Copper	2	6	
10 Indian Iron and Steel	33	14	
10 SHIVRAJPUR	44	0	
30 TATA STEEL DEFD	1727	8	
75 TATA STEEL ORD	347	8	
MISCELLANEOUS			
100 ALCOCK	531	4	
10 Air Services	6	0	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	207	8	
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	591	4	
250 BOMBAY STEAM	278	0	
125 B. BURMA	513	12	
50 B. BURMA CONTY .	168	12	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5	0	6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONS	80	8	
100 IND. BLEACHING	102	0	
100 Western India Match	112	0	
50 Ind. Invest Trust	43	0	
100 Ind. Radio Def.	377	8	
100 I. Radio Ord.	386	4	
100 Port Canning	72	12	
30 PREMIER CON.	69	12	
15 Scindia	21	15	
25 Tata Oil Mill	43	4	
PREFERENCE			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1295	0	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0	
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	71	4	
5 p.c.. Central India (T.F.) ...	531	4	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105	0	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	96	0	
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	134	6	
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1386	4	
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref	181	8	
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134	4	
7 p.c. Vishnu	675	0	
DEBENTURES			
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0	
5 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0	
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	48	12	
7 p.c. Sholapur	75	0	
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	102	4	

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list).

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 28

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 86/6; 4 per cent 1960/70 96/12; 5 per cent 1945/55 108/2

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 93/12; Bank of Hindusthan 25; Bank of India 130/4; Central Bank 30/6; Imperial Bank F P 1382/6; Imperial Bank P P 347/8; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 103/4; Union Bank 5/7/6

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 380; Ambica 247/8; Arun 207/8; Arvind 1100; Asok 187/8; Bharatkhand Textiles 1840; Bombay Dyeing 882/8; Buckingham and Carnatics 196 Calico 678/12; Central India 268/12; Century 260/10; Colaba 138/12; Elgin 131/4; Gokak 165; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 36/4; Jubilee 248/2; Khatau Makanji 110; Kohinoor 300; Laxmi Cotton 466/4; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 88/12; Morarji 124/6; Mysore 102/8; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 270/10; Raipur 625; Rajnagar 145; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 76/4; Sholapur 3025; Simplex 92/8; Swadeshi 255/10; Vishnu 1105

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1387/8; Tata Hydro Ord 145/10; Tata Power Ord 1235

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 137/8; Ajmer Electrics 10/4; Amalgamated 10/14; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 122/8; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 152/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 531/4; Associated Cements 132; Belapur 207/8; Bombay Burma New 168/12; Bombay Burma Old 513/12; Bombay Steam 277/8; Bombay Telephone 80/4; Br B Petrol 5/0/6; Burma Corporation 6/6; Dalmia Cement 10/4; Indian Bleaching 101/14; Industrial Investment Tr 43; Indian Radio Ord 386/4; Indian Radio Defd 377/8; Indian Copper 2/6; Indian Iron 33/14; Mysore sugar 35/12; Port Caning 73/12; Premier Construction 19/12; Rohtas Industries 20; Scindia Steam 21/15; Shivrajpur 44; Steel Corp of Bengal 17/8; Tata Oil 43/4; Tata Steel ordy 347/8; Tata Steel Defd 1727/8.

JUTES

Birla Jute 18/12; Howrah 61/14; Hukumchand 4/4; Kamarhatty 543; Kankinarrah 435; Lawrence 408; Reliance 66/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 28

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 85/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 96/7 nominal.
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 86/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 89/4
3 per cent 1962/65 Loan 82/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 94/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 100/4
4 per cent 1960/70 96/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100/4
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 101/12

TAXFREE LOANS

4 per cent 1945/55 Loan 107/15
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 110

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 93
4 per cent M Deb 1974 93
5 per cent M Deb 1959 101
5 per cent M Deb 1954 114
5 per cent K P T 1956 114

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Oct 28

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 One month
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 328
Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,290
Bank's buying T T 1 345

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 54 3/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 29

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 28th inst.
Shanghai London 0/5 1/8 28th inst.
Japan London 1/2 3/32 28th inst.
Java London 7.42/48 28th inst.
New York London 4.00 27th inst.
London New York 4.02/4 27th inst.
London Paris 176/7 27th inst.
London Italy 78.75 27th inst.
London Belgium 23.90/24.10 27th inst.
London Switzerland 17.80/95 27th inst.
London Stockholm 16.70/90 27th inst.
London Amsterdam 7.52/58 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £8-8-0 26th inst.
Gold £8-8-0 27th inst.

Silver London ready 23 3/8 26th inst.
Silver London ready 23 3/8 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/4 26th inst
Silver London Forward 22 7/8 27th inst
Silver New York ready 35 26th inst.
Silver New York ready 34 7/8 27th inst
London discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 26th inst.
London discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 27th inst.
London discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 26th inst.
London discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 27th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 27

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£62	1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	69	1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later		81
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	102	1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	68	1/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	92	1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	91	3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	104	1/4
Victory Bonds	103	5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	7	5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.		77
National Bank of India		27

DETECTIVE COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES EACH GETS Rs. 142-14 As.

There were Seven All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitor gets (Rs. 142-14 As.) Rupees One hundred forty-two & Annas Fourteen only.

Purshotam Kalyanji,
Plot No. 107, Room No. 12.
Matunga, G.I.P. Rly.,
Bombay.

Godhra

M. M. H. Dholkawala,
Godhra.

Dhoraji Kathiawar

Habib Haji Latif Vapiwala,
C|o Haji Latif Esmail,
Bawarpoora,
Dhoraji.

Jamila Alimohomad,
C|o Seth Shahmohomad
Suleman Agadi, Choonarapa,
Dhoraji.

Fatma Valimohomad,
C|o Shahmohomad Suleman,
Agadi, Choonarpa,
Dhoraji.

Mahuwa

Alihushen Mohomadali,
C|o Aladin Lalji,
Mahuwa, (Kathiawar).

Navsari

Ramji Valabh Tailor,
Panch Hutdi Bazar,
Malesar, Navsari.

TWO ERRORS

There were One hundred and twenty entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitor gets (Rs. 8-5 As.) Rupees Eight & Annas five only.

Bombay

N. M. Palsetkar.
Meher Mansion,
Cooperage Road,
Colaba, Bombay.

Sibabhai Ravji Vadia,
"Petropolis" 3rd Floor,
Colaba, Bombay 5.

Sibabhai Ravji Vadia,
"Petropolis" 3rd Floor,
Colaba, Bombay 5.

Nursibhai Fakir,
"Petropolis" 2nd Floor,
Colaba, Bombay 5.

Sukkabhai Chhanabhai,
C/o. Army and Navy Stores,
Dept. No. 10, A.
Mahatma Gandhy Road,
Bombay.

S. K. Damania,
119, Bohra Bazar,
Fort Bombay.

F. R. Bulsara,
33 Police Court Lane,
Fort Bombay.

P. K. Damania,
119, Bohra Bazar,
Fort Bombay.

Dady R. Malaowala,
No. 117, 3rd Floor,
Bohra-Bazar,
Fort Bombay.

Banabhai Samji,
C/o. Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.,
Home Street,
Fort Bombay.

Panalal G. Gandhy,
4th Floor, Manchand Bldg.,
28-30 Dhanji Street,
Fort Bombay.

Simon Picardo,
42-A, Parel House,
Aimai Merwanji Street,
Bombay, 12.

Narayanrao S. Yadava,
29 F. Doongarsi Road,
Malbar Hill, Bombay, 6.

Aboobaker Maniar,
C/o. Suleman Chinoy,
Chinoy Mansion,
Warden Road,
Bombay, 6.

Govind Laxman,
Taraporewala Chawl,
Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay 6.

Mrs. Sushilabai Cirvante,
3, Pratt Bldg.,
47, Hughes Road,
Bombay.

Kantabai Keshavji Shroff,
114, Girgaum Back Road,
Bombay, 4.

Keshavji G. Shroff,
114, Girgaum Back Road,
Bombay, 4.

I Fernandes,
Tailor and Outfitter,
Opp. Grant Road, Rly. Station,
Bombay 7.

Poonsi Champsi Shah,
C/o. Gangji Velji and Co.,
Kansara Chawl, No. 7,
Tardeo, Bombay.

Bachoobai Tricumdas,
C/o. Dhamanmal Isardas,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Sika Nagar,
Bombay, 4.

Kesarbai Jamnadas,
C/o. Dhamanmal Isardas,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Sikanagar,
Bombay, 4.

Toolsibai Tricumdas,
C/o. Dhamanmal Isardas,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Sikanagar,
Bombay, 4.

Bachoobhai Gordhandas Dalal,
133 B. Kalianji House,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Bombay, 4.

Bachoobhai Gordhandas Dalal,
133 B. Kalianji House,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Bombay, 4.

Bachoobhai Gordhandas Dalal,
133 B. Kalianji House,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Bombay, 4.

K. Mohan,
Shingani Wadi,
425, Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Bombay, 4.

Mrs. Kamlabai S. Tavkar,
C/o S. S. Tavkar,
72, Champa-Gally,
Bombay, 2.

Mohomad Hushain Mulla,
Moodi-Bazar, Mandvi,
Bombay, 3.

Chandulal D. Choksi,
C/o D. M. Choksi,
259, Shaikh Memon St.,
Bombay, 2

M. Ishaq,
C/o Dress-men Company,
Ramchander Lalji Bldg.,
Carnac Road,
Bombay, 2.

Joomabhai Meherali,
C/o Zum-Zum Cap Mart,
Maskati House,
Mahomadali Road,
Bombay, 3.

Jainoolbai Noorbhai Bandookwala,
Lehri Manzil, Sandhurst Road,
Bhindi Bazar,
Bombay, 3.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	18
B	16
C	14
D	1
E	17
F	15
G	11
H	8
I	2
J	4
K	5
L	12
M	7
N	9
O	10
P	6
Q	3
R	13

Hirji Bechar,
C/o Nancy Lakhmidas & Co.,
Bhat Bazar, No. 192-194,
Bombay.

Ahmed Haji Joosab,
C/o Abdul Karim Haji Jooma,
Haji Habib Bldg., 2nd Floor,
Koliwada, Bombay, 3.

Fatmabai Pisori,
C/o S. A. Rangwala,
Bariya Bldg., Sutar Chawl,
Bombay, 2.

Martin Mascarenhas,
C/o John T. Hardaker,
(India Ltd.),
Lower Parel, Bombay.

D. B. Minwala,
607 A. Addie House,
Vincent Road,
Dadar, Bombay.

Hooshain Esmail Khatri,
House No. 155, 1st Floor,
Rangari Chawl,
Dadar Main Road,
Dadar, Bombay, 14.

Saraswati Devi Sharma,
Block No. 3, Perin Mansion,
Lady Jamshedji Road,
Bombay, 16.

Hushain Karim,
New G. I. P. Restaurant,
Mohomadi Chambers,
Parel Road, Bombay.

P. D. Karkhanis,
Savitribai Bldgs.,
Matunga, Bombay, 19.

Vedavati,
Room No. 30, Mohan Mansion,
Matunga, G. I. P.,
Bombay.

Purshotam Kalyan,
Plot No. 107, Room No. 12,
Matunga, G. I. P.
Bombay.

P. Kalyanji,
Plot No. 107, Room No. 12,
Matunga, G. I. P.
Bombay.

Bombay Suburbs

G. A. Noorani,
Bootwala House,
Demontee Street,
Bandra, Bombay, 20.

M. B. Menon,
Ghodhavri Bhuwan,
8th Road, Khar,
Bombay, 20.

M. R. Deshmukh,
Yeshwant Cottage,
Dadabhai Road,
Andheri, B.B. & C.I.Rly.

Amalsad

Alimohamad Ahmed,
C|o Ahmed Sale,
In the Bazar,
Amalsad.

Amraoti

Fakhrudin Kaderbhai,
Carting Agent,
Railway Station,
Amraoti.

Ahmednagar

R. K. Kandoi Bantwawala,
C|o Diwanmohamad Suleman,
Ahmednagar.

Ankleshwar

Padam Kekobad Anklesaria,
Parsewad,
Ankleshwar.

Bulsar

Dayabhai Bhimbhai Desai,
Dixit Falia,
Bulsar.

Dawoodbhai Fakirbhai Kolakwala,
Bulsar,
Dist. Surat.

Besra

Chhotoobhai Jiwanji & Co.,
C|o Lalubhai Govind & Co.,
Brick Merchants,
Besra via Billimora.

(Continued On Page 24)

DETECTIVE COMPETITION RESULT

Bilaspur
Mulli Hakimudin Abdulali Pacharawala,
C|o Akbarali & Bros.,
In the Sadar Bazar Shop,
Bilaspur, C.P., B.N.Rly.

Chalisgaon
R H. Kayasth,
C|o Ramchandra Kapurchand Dalwale,
Chalisgaon, E.K.

Calcutta
B. Dolatsing Sopariwala,
No. 162-164 Harrison Road,
Calcutta.

Chiplun
Anant Vaman Vidwan,
At & Post Chiplun,
Dist. Ratnagiri.

Anjar (Cutch)
Zohrabai Gulam Abbas,
C|o Adamji Karimji Darugar
General Cutlery Merchant,
Post Anjar (Cutch).

Bhuj (Cutch)
Harji Jeram Carpenter,
Near Swami Narayan Temple,
Bhuj (Cutch).

Mandvi (Cutch)
Soni Nathu Jutha,
Khambhati Bazar,
Mandvi (Cutch).

Dohad
Ahmadali Mulla Isufali,
Wagariawada, Coal Godown,
Dohad,
(Punch Mahals).

Dharmabad
Rati Dinsaji Anklesaria,
Dharmabad Factory,
DHARMABAD.
N. S. Rly.

Dhamnod
Miss L. Mangalsingh,
C|o Sub-Inspector Police,
DHAMNOD.
(Ratlam State).

Godhra
Mulla Mahomadali Hyderali Dholkawala,
GODHRA
M. H. Dholkawala,
GODHRA.

Hindupur
K. M. Ramiah,
S|o Katt Madhaiah,
HINDUPUR,
Madras

Halar
Kamla P. Bava,
At Halar,
Post BULSAR.

(Continued From Page 23)

Hyderabad (Deccan)
P. Balakrishna, Examiner of P. W.,
Commercial Accounts Office,
(Budget Section),
HYDERABAD, (Dn.)

Indore City
Rahematali Gulamhusen Rajagurwalh
Borabakhal,
INDORE CITY.

Bhavnagar (Kathiawar)
Bhaidas G. Shah,
Ranika Street,
BHAVNAGAR.
Shapurji Dadabhai,
C|o D. D. Vakil Dharamsala,
BHAVNAGAR.
Pirojsha Bejanji,
C|o B. S. Rly. Work Shop,
BHAVNAGAR PARA.

Dhoraji
Jamila Alimahomad,
C|o Seth Sahamahomad Suleman Aghadi,
Chunarapa,
DHORAJI.
A. Satar Kasam Kaludi,
Near Dhakwa Kuva,
DHORAJI.
Habib Haji Latif Vapiwala,
C|o Haji Latif Ismail,
Baharpura,
DHORAJI.
Habib Haji Latif Vapiwala,
C|o Haji Latif Ismail,
Baharpura,
DHORAJI.
Habib Haji Latif Vapiwala,
C|o Haji Latif Ismail
Baharpura,
DHORAJI.

Junagad
Purshottam Nanji,
C|o Nagardas Gangaram,
Sukhnath Chowk,
JUNAGAD.
Thakar Lalji Odhavji Panwala,
Sukhnath Road,
JUNAGAD.
Thakar Lalji Odhawji Panwala,
Sukhnath Road,
JUNAGAD.
Thakar Lalji Odhawji Panwala,
Sukhnath Road,
JUNAGAD.
Julaya Mahomadali Cutchhi,
Behind Julaya Musjid,
JUNAGAD.
Julaya Mahomadali Cutchhi,
Behind Julaya Musjid,
JUNAGAD.

Jamnagar
K. H. Nansey,
Opp. The Central Bank,
JAMNAGAR.

Mahuwa
Alihusein Mahomedally,
C|o Aladin Lalji,
MAHUWA.

Visavadar
G. N. Nimavat,
C|o F. V. Gorakhia,
S. M. Visavadar,
VISAVADAR.
J. S. Rly.
Nagnath D. Phatak,
VISAVADAR.
J. S. Rly.

Karachi
Prabhu Valjee,
C/o Voegeli
Reay Road
Karachi (Sadar).

Kalol
Parshottam Shivlal Shah
Kalol.

Kotah
Mrs. Nargis Rustamji Anklesaria,
"Prem Nivas"
Kotah Junction.
Mrs. Nargis Rustamji Anklesaria,
"Prem Nivas"
Kotah Junction.

Khandwa
Akbarali Abdulhusein,
Bombay Bazaar,
Khandwa.

Khatalwada
Kapadi Maganlal Govanbhai,
Post Khatalwada
Station Sanjan.

Lucknow
M. Alibhoy,
Opp. City Station,
Lucknow, (U. P.)
M. Alibhoy,
Opp. City Station,
Lucknow, (U. P.)
M. M Mistry,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow, (U. P.)
M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow, (U. P.)
Mohsinji,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow, (U. P.)

Lunawada
Umiasankar Someshwar Pandya,
At Bazar,
Lunawada.
Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunawada,
(Revakantha).

Ludhiana
Kh. H. Hamid Khan,
C/o Nimwala Chowk.
Ludhiana.
Kh. A. Hamid Khan,
C/o Nimwala Chowk,
Ludhiana

Lallaguda (Deccan)
C. Swaminatham,
C/o M. S. Dharmalingam,
Paint Shop Clerk, Loco Works.
N. S. Rly., Lallaguda, (Dn.)
Madras.

Navsari
Jahangir S. Katgara,
Agiary Mohallo
Malesar,
Navsari.
Girdharlal Vithal,
Payaga Street,
Navsari.

Naroda
Bhogilal Ravchand,
Post Naroda.
(Dt. Ahmedabad).

Navapur
Ismail Yusuf Balesaria,
Limdawadi Road,
Navapur,
T. V. Rly.

Poona
N. S. Byramji,
480, Civil Lines,
Nelly Cottage,
Poona.

Palanpur
M. Sheikh,
Man Sarovar Road,
Palanpur (Gujarat).
N. H. Lakdawala,
Nizampura,
Palanpur (Gujarat).

Panvel
G. K. Thakar,
C|o Old Post Office Bldg.,
Panvel,
(Dt. Kolaba).

Surat
Vanmalibhai Govindji Janjibarwala,
Kan-Pith,
Surat.

Shahada
Sasunbhai Akberbhai,
Shahada.
(W. Khandesh.)
Gangadas Dharamdas Bairagi,
Shahada.
(W. Khandesh.)
Gangadas Dharamdas Bairagi,
Shahada.
(W. Khandesh.)
Gangadas Dharamdas Bairagi,
Shahada.
(W. Khandesh.)

Teni
Valji Jayram Solanki,
C/o. L. F. Contractor,
Post Teni,
(Dt. Madura) South.

Wadi
Mrs. D. Pillay.
C/o. Mr. T. A. M. Pillay.
Station Master. G. I. P. Rly.,
Wadi Junction.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 6th November.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

SPECIAL SERVICE MAGAZINE

"Blighty," the purely Service weekly magazine of the last two years of the last war, is to be started again. The first number will be distributed shortly.

The magazine cannot be bought. It is circulated only among Service units.

It consists of jokes, humorous articles, stories and cartoons reprinted (by permission) from current newspapers and periodicals. It is sent out by the War Office and the Admiralty—this time, of course, by the Air Ministry as well—and by the Y.M.C.A., the Red Cross, and the several organisations that do valuable work just behind the fronts.

The original "Blighty" was created in May, 1916, by Mr. Donald Mackenzie, whose two sons—both serving at the time—wrote imploring him to send them something to read.

FREE DISTRIBUTION

The magazine was—and will be—distributed free. It could not be acquired by the general public.

Mr. Mackenzie told a "News Chronicle" correspondent that he has taken over the recreation of "Blighty", organised a committee of journalists, arranged for a supply of newsprint, contracted the original printer and is prepared to run the paper "for the duration."

Both his sons have joined up again.

The first print-order is for 100,000 copies.

GRACIE'S WAR SONG

Gracie Fields has found a song which may be a new "Tipperary." It is "Wish Me Luck," and she calls it her national "Cheer Up" song.

This is the chorus:

"Wish me luck as you wave me goodbye,
Cheerio, here I go, on my way.
Wish me luck as you wave me goodbye,
With a cheer not a tear, make it gay
Give me a smile I can keep all the while
In my heart while I'm away.
Till we meet once again, you and I.
Wish me luck, as you wave me goodbye."

"I do hope the 'boys' will like it," she says. "When I'm a little better I want to sing it to them myself."

It was composed by Harry Parr-Davis and Phil Park.

AN enthusiastic church worker called at a small cottage where the occupants were slack in the matter of church attendance.

To her delight, she was asked if she could supply the wife with a certain church magazine. As she did not have one with her she trudged a considerable distance to get a copy, finally arriving back breathlessly at the cottage with the magazine.

"Oh, thank you so much!" gushed the woman. "You see, Jock wants to do a bit of poaching to-night, and he wants know when the moon is up."

A Page For Women

THE ART OF GIVING PRESENTS

Give To Please, Also Take To Please

(BY ALICE SEQUEIRA)

THERE are many things in life that seem so easy to do; but curiously enough, when we actually try to do them, we find that they are not so easy to do, in fact they are hard. One of such things is to choose a present, which seems so easy to do, yet persons are known to have spent days and nights ransacking the inmost recesses of their brains in an attempt to hit upon some suitable object for a present. Of course, all presents are not difficult to choose, because there are different kinds of presents.

Duty Presents

First, there is the "Duty Present", when one is bound to send a gift on some occasion, such as a christening, a marriage, and other occasions, when friends are supposed to come forward with their gifts. For such occasions much thought is not required to choose a gift, as such gifts are almost conventional. For instance: for the christening, silver spoons, baby rattles, silver drinking cups and such other things for the baby's use is given, without the least concern that the little one may receive dozens of other baby rattles, silver spoons and so on. In the Western countries, salt cellars, silver-backed hand mirrors, silver-backed hair brushes, toilet sets and shaving sets, and at big weddings sometimes one sees dozens of each of them sent by friends. Many young married couples either sell the superfluous numbers or keep them to send as marriage presents to their friends—as it were in a spirit of mild revenge.

Gifts Of Vanity

Then comes the gifts of "show." The present is made out of pure vanity; almost without regard to the receiver, merely to advertise the wealth or generosity of the giver. Such presents are also not difficult to choose, for then one has only to look to value or its magnificence. It is meant either to overawe the receiver of the present, or impress him and others of the wealth and generosity of the giver. In such cases almost anything might do, that has the shine of gold or silver or by its very appearance proclaims it expensiveness. These presents are worth receiving only for their material value, but hardly increase a feeling of kindliness. On the contrary they make one feel the weight of an obligation that may easily become irksome, and the cause of later strain in friendly relation.

The Genuine Gift

Lastly comes the present of a friend to a friend—and that is difficult to choose, for it is meant to please. The only value of such a gift is to express regard and love in some personal and intimate way, which the receiver recognises and appreciates, is pleased by it, and by it the feeling of friendship is intensified—it is treasured as a precious token of dear friendship. Such presents are hard to choose, as well may be imagined. Well, just try it. Think of some dear friend and see what you can give her or him that will fill the conditions mentioned. It will then be realised that there are quiet a number of circumstances and conditions that must be taken into consideration.

The first question that arises is: should the present be what is needed and useful, or merely something that will please. If the friendship be close and intimate enough, it is not so difficult to know the requirements of the friend. If the need is not known, one may not ask too openly, lest the friend suspect that a present is coming; because one of the essentials of a gift that is meant to please, is its surprise element. That question "How did you know that this is just the thing I wanted!" contains all the qualities that a gift should bring forth in the receiver—surprise, pleasure and thanks. That question stamps

(Continued On Page 30)

Chic Crocheted Bolero

With all the new frocks boasting of matching or contrasting boleros, you can enlarge your wardrobe so much by the addition of a dainty woollen jacket that can be worn with so many dresses. This up-to-the-minute style of bolero will look grand on any of your frocks, will be useful for chilly days, and can be made in a short time.

How A Husband Can Be Glamorous To His Wife

(By REGINE KURLANDER.)

Little things that make husbands glamorous to wives.

Having a genius for putting on a hat.

Smoking a pipe . . . because nothing makes a man look quite so manly, and most women love the odor of tweeds mixed with pipe tobacco.

Putting sugar in her coffee . . . (providing she takes sugar, of course). Occasionally bringing her breakfast in bed. Breaking up the flight by smoking a cigarette (first lighting hers).

Phoning her in the middle of the day, for no other reason than just to tell her he loves her. Bringing her queer little gifts. Remembering that one rose at the right time is worth a dozen a day later. Opening the car door for her, instead of letting her struggle out herself while you climb out after her. Balancing her chequebook (if she is like this writer who has no head for figures whatever). Inviting her out to lunch frequently and then telling her how quickly the time passed.

Bringing home little things for the house. Remembering that to be a success as a husband, you must plan your fun to include her most of the time. Being attractive, but politely so, to other women.

Style

Driving your car with smoothness and assurance. Remember, the car is the modern equivalent for the steed, and no fair lady ever admired a man who couldn't sit his horse with grace and horsemanship.

Showing her that even adversity can't get you down. A woman often shows more love for a magnificent failure than for a drayhorse of a success. . . There's a trick in having an air. Letting her know how important she is to your heart, your soul and your material success. Tieing your tie in a small knot. Taking her in your arms just before you leave in the morning. Going window shopping with her.

Bringing new and interesting friends home. Talking over your business affairs with her, because you really value her opinion. (If you don't, you shouldn't have married her.) Cutting out articles or pieces from the paper that you think might interest her. Sending her flowers when she least expects them. Always remembering to temper even your scoldings . . . with tenderness. Never raising your voice, regardless of provocation.

Defence

Taking her part against the children, even and when arguments ensue. Being willing to carve at the table. (Greater love hath no man than this.) Being charming, even to her homeliest friends. Never sitting in awkward position. Bringing home theatre tickets as a surprise.

Being able to discuss current events with fire and intelligence . . .in other words, having something besides business to talk about. Helping with the dishes graciously . . . on the maid's night out. Treating her pets with consideration . . . if not because you like them, then because she does.

Making her feel each day that you are winning her anew.

(COPYRIGHT.)

After smoking do this....

Soothe your throat, refresh your mouth, sweeten your breath, and make the next smoke taste better by sucking a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

GOOD TASTE

Covering Furniture

Question: We have moved into a house that is much smaller than our former one, and our overstuffed furniture seems to crowd the space. But we need these pieces for comfort. Can you suggest a color for slip covers to make them less obtruding?

Answer: If the seats are at all high the first thing to do is to cut the legs down, and get them closer to the floor. This may be all that is necessary. Further inconspicuousness can be achieved by use of neutral color, such as very soft grey-green. Tapestry materials usually look solidly heavy. Chintz of the right pattern can produce almost any effect you want. For "invisibility", a colored ground with scattered and not too large or strong a design. One with straggling branches is better than one with heavy bouquets that gather colors together into regular masses.

Sold Everywhere

For further Particulars write to: J. H. DOSHI, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad Deccan.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ARCHAEOLOGY

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR STATE, for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37. Printed at the Aligarh Darbar Press, Gwalior.

Both the reports indicate that the Archaeological Department of the Gwalior State continued its activities in spite of the paucity of funds. Conservation was carried out at important sites including the Udayagiri caves, but no excavation was undertaken during two years. 43 and 29 monuments respectively were listed.

In 1935-36, 58 inscriptions were copied and 746 coins that were examined included some important specimens. In the following year 9 inscriptions were noticed but the coins examined amounted to 5870 which yielded a few coins of Indo-Greeks, Western Kshatrapas, Nagas and Valabhi. 531 and 140 antiquities which were added to the Gurjari Mahal Museum, Gwalior, in 1935-36 and 1936-37 respectively included sculptures, coins, images and miniature paintings. The library maintains its steady growth.

D.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, TRAVANCORE STATE, for the year 1937-38.

The report records the progress made by the Archaeological Department of the Travancore State in 1937-38. Seventeen inscriptions were collected and deciphered. A few mural paintings of the 18th century A.D. in temples and a rock-cut relieve at Vilinjan constitute the important discoveries. Excavations were undertaken successfully at Padmanabhapuram and Vilinjan. Conservation of the monuments continued but was concentrated on the Padmanabhapuram Palace in which an archaeological museum has been organised.

D.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Vol. V. No. 1. March 1939. Edited by Mr. Braz A. Fernandes. Published by the Society. Price Rs. 2.

The journal, since it reappears after its suspension for seven years, should receive a cordial reception. It reaffirms the determination of the Bombay Historical Society to fulfil its aims and objects and records the keen interest evinced by Bombay in the vital problem of Indian history.

The journal contains three articles of historical importance, by Rao Saheb C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., by Professor R. Subha Rao, M.A., L.T., and by Raja Bahadur Lakshminarayan Harichandran Jagadeb. The editor, in his interesting article on "Museum-Functions" makes practical suggestions for the selection and arrangement of exhibits in museums on scientific lines.

The views of books reveal important recent publications on history and archaeology. The notes and news record activities of some societies and discoveries of archaeological interest in different parts of India.

Resources for the historical and archaeological researches in India are plenty. Among the societies which are conducting the movement for exploring India's glorious past the Bombay Historical Society represents Western India. The society, therefore, deserves a liberal support of the public by way of membership, financial help and literary contributions in its journal as well as meetings.

D.

Education And Rural Reconstruction

EDUCATION AND VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT, By I. W. Moomaw, M.Sc. (Oxford University Press), Illustrated. Price Rs. 2.

Mr. Moomaw deserves to be congratulated upon having compressed such a wealth of useful information and instruction between the covers of a moderate-sized handbook and for the message of hope and cheer he conveys to all his readers. As principal of the vocational Training School at Ankleshvar, the author's knowledge is first hand and the suggestions he makes are valuable. "The author combines a thorough knowledge of agriculture and rural science.. and has learned through conversation and friendship, the difficulties and aspirations of the peasant. When he recommends any daring innovation, he speaks from the weight of experience", says Alice B. Van Doren in a Foreword.

The author has seen the village population, sunk in debt (often incurred for expensive marriages, funerals etc.), torn by litigation, weakened by ill health unable to help itself because of its illiteracy and want of skill in crafts, he knows the villagers and has found their good points —their generosity, patience, long-suffering nature, hospitability and family life, and has come to the conclusion that these require to be adjusted to changing conditions. Any radical measure will meet with resistance, while tact, sympathy, understanding, appreciation and patience, will reward; and therefore he feels that if education is imparted on the right lines. ..e. if education "utilizes the villager's past experience, takes account of his present attitude and cultivates his self esteem "it" may become the most potential factor in rural development. Education should give them "more abundant life,"—economic, social, moral, spiritual, and make book-learning secondary.

To bring this to fruition, a school master is necessary, who in addition to his usual duties of imparting knowledge of the 3 Rs. will add a fourth viz. Religion; who will moreover, be able to render medical assistance help the agriculturists with his experience, and who will in some sense be a social reformer. He will draw the pupils' attention and invite the parents' assistance in removing the existing evils of the village such as unnecessary borrowing, want of sanitation, litigation and superstition. He will show them the advantages of learning cottage industries, which may be their second string should the crops fail, the practice of keeping accounts, the need of co-operative societies, the economic gain from running poultry farms, gardening, improvement of the soil, female education, happy and clean homes, arbitration etc. The school will be a rendezvous for the villagers and here with their knowledge and consent, reforms will be promulgated.

"As young men and women having a vision of rural life at its best, take up agriculture, we may expect to see in villages some of the conveniences now found only in cities. Improved roads, good schools, dispensaries, libraries, a reasonable amount of leisure, are all within the rightful heritage of village people. If a number of the most capable young men and women will cease to crowd upon the few poorly paid posts in the city and lend their hearts and hands to the improvement of agriculture and village life, they will be assured of a comfortable living and with it a measure of security and culture." The book makes practical suggestions for the betterment of villages, with tables of expenditure, lists of things required etc. We hope that this book will be widely read by the youth of our country. It deserves to be translated into the provincial languages.

N. H. P.

WHERE THEOSOPHY & SCIENCE MEET

WHERE THEOSOPHY & SCIENCE MEET, a Stimulus to Modern Thought a Collective work, edited by Prof. D. D. Kanga, I.E.S. (Retired), Part III, God, From Humanity to Divinity pp.XX†260†25 illustrations published by the Adyar Library Association, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras, Price Rs. 2/4.

In this book—the third of its series—Prof. Kanga develops the thought-provoking subject of the inter-relation of Science and Theosophy a step further. Whereas in the first two volumes the author traced the rise of Man from small and unimportant beginnings to a position of paramountcy in the universe of beings, as in the words of the Professor—"we saw how the light of Divinity becomes crystallized into matter of the physical plans and then gradually ascends to the level of human consciousness"—, in the present volume he continues with the successive stages of that glorious evolution to its logical conclusion. The title, "From Humanity To Divinity" is aptly fitted as one reads the monographs by such eminent persons as—Dr. Therese Brosse on Physiology, Prof. J. Emil Marcault on Western Scientific Research, Edith F. Finchin on Mythology, Capt. A. G. Pape Anthropology, Prof. B. L. Atreya on Philosophy and Theosophy, Dr. L. J. Bendit on Psychology, Shri Vishwanath Keskar on Yoga, Annie Besant on An Epitome of Theosophy, and finally Prof. D. D. Kanga in his Epilogue, reviews the whole gamut of Man's constitution from the basic fundamental facts of his being to his highest faculties—his mental and spiritual attributes. It must have been of these endowments and powers in men that Shakespeare was thinking when he made Hamlet exclaim:—"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculties! In form and moving how express and admirable! In action how like an angel! In apprehension how like a god! The beauty of the world! The paragon of animals!"

Prof. Kanga's dictum that ideas rule the world is unchallengeable. But human beings are at a stage of evolution when mundane ideas will not alone suffice. "The time has arrived when the mind of Man must cease to crawl on the earth like the caterpillar and rise into the aerial and ethereal layers of consciousness."

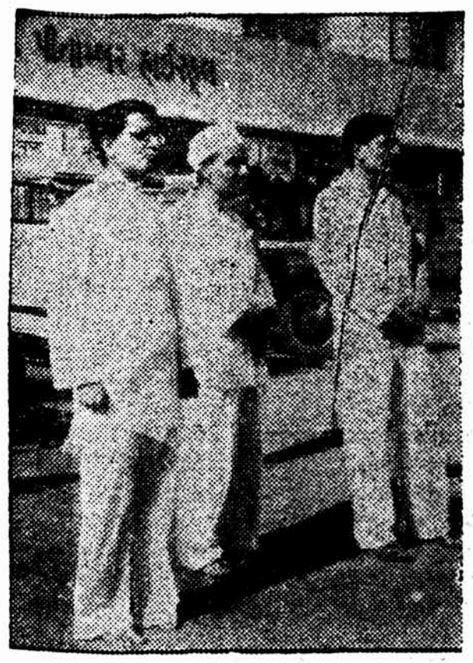
The habit of inquiry to which Science has familiarised Man for more than a century has made introspection a part of his daily life. No longer does Man rest content with questioning and challenging the objective universe, the questions himself, what he is, what is his destiny? The germ of discovering himself lies within him and only when he withdraws into the silence of his being and touches the deeper level of consciousness, that the secrets of Nature open out to him. This Realisation of Self—even partly—is essential before real peace can be attained in the midst of the tumult and turmoil which is ordinarily called life. The aim of the book is to show how these deeper levels of consciousness may be attained in order that the true significance of life might be properly appreciated, and human energy be not frittered away after passing shows and shadows. "True religion is revolutionery in character," says Radhakrishna—but this revolution is within the man himself to fight against his own weaknesses, vices and passions. It will, then, as Prof. Kanga says release the Divinity and the splendour of love and beauty within him, awaken his intelligence, rekindle the light of wisdom and truth which will enable him to know his rightful place in the scheme of the universe and to play his rightful part in Society and State.

The chapter on Yoga is informative. The bibliography appended to each chapter will give scope to those who are desirous of pursuing their researches further into occult and scientific subjects.

The book is certain to have a welcome reception among the cultured readers. It is recommended not only to be read but to be digested.

"INDIAN HOME"

Among the interesting articles which the October number of the "Indian Home" (edited and published by Mohan V. Raj for Home Education Committee of India from 30, Central Bank Building, Bombay,) contains, are: "Is Yours A 'Problem' Child?" by Dr. G. S. Krishnayya in which he points out a "Problem" child need not necessarily be the subnormal child and can be endowed with intelligence well above the normal standard. He requires as much if not more, careful attention as the former; "India's 'Personal' Banks!" by Lalita I. Moses who gives more thoughts on our country's jewellery especially now, with the war in progress, when even a "bank-conscious" business man finds it safe to "bank" his wealth with his wife in the form of jewellery: "Were Our Grandmothers Beauty Conscious?" by Nilima Devi who continues her reflections on the age and antiquity of beauty, and shows how the women of India spent much time and thought over the business of looking more beautiful than Nature made them; "Phulkari or Flower Work" by Wahida Aziz deals with the loom which is usually thought to be the oldest perfected piece of human ingenuity but an origin older than that is ascribed to embroidery as a cottage industry in India. Other articles deal with "Home Work Bugbear," "Furniture For Children," "Bharat Natya," "Mary Gives A Party" and "An Old King's Dream'. There are pages devoted to Children, Book Review, and Movie. "This very useful magazine should find a place in every home. Annual subscription Rs. 5/- only.



Syt. Satish Desai, General Secretary of Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari, with Syt. Indra Vasawada, Jt. Secretary, and another worker.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

Balkan-ji-Bari & The All India Children's Association

"WHAT IS THE JOKE?"
(Photo by Madhwa Raj)

Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta President, Bandra Balkan-ji-Bari with Syt. Satish Desai and another worker.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

In our compound, a cat has given birth to two kittens. It is a joy to see those little kittens jump here and there and above and under each other and their mother.

When the cat wants them, she just purrs, and the little ones run to her immediately. They go on learning so many things and so quickly from her.

In the early morning, I always see all the three of them 'attached' to each other, asleep in quietness. When I open the door, they also wake up and yawn.

And then I go on looking at them. Their pranks please me. How innocent those kittens look. And how beautiful appears every little thing that they do.

These animals indeed know what love is. Their behaviour to one another proves that definitely. May we also never hate anybody and live in the happy atmosphere of pure love!

✦ ✦ ✦

Tit For Tat

By Kanta Devi

Standing on a river bank a jackal saw crabs on the other side of the river. So he went to a camel and asked him to carry him across the water on his back. And he told him that there were sugar-canes also on the other side.

The camel agreed. When they crossed the river and the jackal had finished his meal he played a trick on the camel. He began to run over the fields, howling.

The villagers awoke and when they came there, they saw the camel eating up the sugar-canes. They beat him and drove him away.

The poor camel began to cross the river very sadly. The jackal jumped on his back, while he was crossing it.

Then the camel asked him why he had played such a trick? The jackal replied that it was his habit to howl after a good meal.

The camel was also very clever, and he said, "I take a bath after a good meal". And he began to roll in the river. The poor jackal was nearly drowned.

✦ ✦ ✦

Animals' Parade

By Zarina Ahmad

Prepare a number of slips of paper, each bearing the name of a different animal. Fold, and drop them in a hat, which is placed on the table.

The players file past. Each takes a slip and notes the name of the animal, keeping it a secret to himself or herself; no player must know the character selected by the others. The players then fall in a queue inside the room, and on a signal being given they march in single file, and parade the room, acting some characteristic of the animal selected and giving its familiar call.

Four-legged "animals" pass round on all fours, the lion roaring, the dog barking, the cat mewing, etc. The two legged ones strut round in natural order, the cockerel crowing, the turkey gobbling, etc.

When the parade is in full swing, there is plenty of noise, but it provides much amusement.

And in the midst of that noise, you have to find out which boy or girl represents which animal or bird? Just try it!

✦ ✦ ✦

Are You Left-Handed?

By Russi Wadia

Left-handedness causes teachers to worry quite a lot. For, you see, it's not many years since teachers were told to make all left-handed pupils use their right hands instead.

Gradually, though, teachers noticed that the left-handed scholars who were made to write with the other hand also began to stammer. That part of the brain which controls our left side also affects our speech.

So then they let the left-handers work as they wished, but they encouraged them to try to learn to work as well with their right hands too.

✦ ✦ ✦

A Long Snake

By Ram Apte

When letters come to your house, take off the stamps so that its perforations stand clear. You will want several hundreds but they need not be all of the same colour.

When you have a large heap, pierce each one in the middle with a strong linen thread. Make a knot at one end of the string and add the stamps at the other end by means of a needle.

Cut them at any angle so that the coil is more or less circular. When it is two feet long add no more stamps but get a large walnut. Cut off a third of it, and bore a hole through the tip of the shell.

Put the string through this hole and force the shell up to the stamps. Knot the string tightly and cut off the unwanted part. If you decorate the shell like a snake's head, you will have a very real-looking reptile.

✦ ✦ ✦

A String Trick

By Gopal Desai

Cut a piece of string about eight inches long, and tell your friend that if he will hold one end of the string whilst you hold the other, you can arrange things so that he cannot possibly touch you with his free hand.

Your friend will say, "That's impossible", or make a similar remark. Then show him how to do the trick. Remove the key from the lock of the door and push the string through the key-hole.

Ask your friend to hold one end of the string whilst you take the other, and then close the door. Your friend cannot touch you even though you are holding on to the end of the short piece of string.

✦ ✦ ✦

What He Saw

By Shiavax P. Dhanbhoora

An artist went to see the sea,
To see at sea what he could draw;
The artist saw what all may see,
The sea was all the artist saw.
And when he saw he had seen the sea,
He proceeded the scene to draw;
And since his scene I have often seen,
I have seen the sea the artist saw.

* * * *

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children of Khar (Chamdawala ki Wadi) celebrated Gandhi Jayanti on October 10.

Pushpa Bhavan, Karachi, children on an excursion to Clifton Sea Beach.

TORQUEMADA—THE TERROR

Prototype Of The Nazis

If you were to ask the first dozen people you meet who Torquemada was, nine probably would have no idea. Two might say: "He invents the crossword puzzles in the 'Observer'." One possibly would tell you he was the fiend who made the Holy Inquisition in Spain a hideous machine for doing evil, and vented his crazy spite chiefly against the Jews.

The Inquisition had been at work in a quiet, "not particularly formidable way," as Mr. Thomas Hope phrases it in his biography of 'Torquemada, Scourge of the Jews' (Allen and Unwin, 8s. 6d.), for 250 years before it became "the Spanish Inquisition," a byword of horror and shame to all succeeding generations. On Torquemada, a monk mad with sadistic cruelty, rests the chief guilt of this transformation, though Isabella and Ferdinand, queen and king of Spain, the Popes of the time, other rulers and peoples, and humanity in general, must bear some of the blame, writes Hamilton Fyfe in "John O'London's Weekly."

Opposed To Violent Measures

All these were, on the whole, opposed to the violent measures against heretics, especially Jews, and in particular Christianized Jews, which Torquemada urged with fanatical frenzy. But they allowed themselves to be overborne, as sane folks usually are by fiercely energetic half-madmen. Isabella was stupid and superstitious. Ferdinand wanted money for his campaign against the Moors, and Torquemada saw that he got it out of the confiscated property of the Jews. The Popes in those days were all playing games of their own. Other rulers had their troubles. Humanity looked on with vacant gaze and discussed the fifteenth-century equivalent of "What will win the three-thirty?"

Why was the Inquisition a novelty in Spain? Largely because the Moors were in possession of a large part of the country and had established Mohammedanism. They gave Spain the best kind of civilization that wretched country has ever had. What Mr. Hope means by speaking of Spain "being cleansed from the stain of Mohammedanism" I cannot understand. As soon as the Moors had been driven out of the land on which they had conferred so many benefits, the devilish tyranny of the Inquisition was installed and, as Mr. Hope is obliged to admit in another passage, its operation led to "the decadence of Spain, and even to the horrors that Spain suffers to-day."

This uncertainty of touch damages the book. Mr. Hope is an inverted Balaam. He sets out to whitewash Torquemada—or at any rate to prove that "he was something more than a symbol of fanaticism, something more than a simple bigot." But by the end cursing is substituted for blessing—or let us say excusing; and Torquemada is condemned as "the destroyer of his country."

What Was His Motive?

Jews had lived in Spain without molestation for a long time before Torquemada began to harry them. What his motive was cannot be clearly known. Mr. Hope thinks he was consumed by hatred of them because he had a Jewish grandmother. This may have contributed, but priestly lust for power would probably have clouded his mind without it. He came of an undistinguished land-owning family, and till he was fifty-eight gained no distinction himself beyond that of becoming Prior of his monastery. That he pushed himself into the highest position was due partly to his ferocious vigour, partly to the circumstances of the age.

There was already a vague feeling in Spain that Jews were too rich. There was jealousy of them because they were more successful than Christians as doctors, surgeons, apothecaries, innkeepers. Torquemada had a dislike to play upon. He quickly fanned it from an ember to a blaze.

Jews were forced to wear a circle of red cloth on their shoulders, forbidden to live outside their ghettoes. Converts were suspected on slight grounds of continuing to practise Judaism. If their chimneys did not smoke on Saturdays, they were arrested for keeping the Jewish Sabbath instead of the Christian Sunday.

Two thousand "apostates" were burned by Torquemada, and after long struggles he got all the Jews turned out of Spain. The misery he caused was incalculable. His methods were evidently the model on which the Nazis have worked.

Trapped Into Confessing

The lowest forms of deceptions were used to trap prisoners into confessing. People who seemed to be kindly and sympathetic were sent to visit them and worm out in unguarded moments what the Inquisitors wanted to know. Good faith was trampled underfoot, as in the case of the conspirator who had taken part in killing a priest and betrayed his companions on being promised "grace," which he naturally interpreted as pardon. He learned later that it only meant he would not be mutilated before being hanged.

The Church forbade the Holy Office to administer torture more than once. This was twisted into permission to "continue" a torture, which had begun one day, on the next and the next and the next. Even to describe the damnable forms of cruelty devised for "heretics" would be painful. If you think you know the limits of human savagery, read Mr. Hope's descriptions and you will see you have been mistaken. The mental agony inflicted was almost the worst. Rabbis, for instance, were ordered to swear that they would report the return to their synagogues of any Jews who had been baptized. When this proved ineffective, they were made to threaten their congregations with the expulsion of any individual who was aware of the lapsing of any Christianized Jew, and did not let the authorities know.

A Parallel With The Nazis

"Hypocritical, full of guile, and wholly regardless of human pain and suffering," Mr. Hope admits the methods of the Inquisition to have been. Yet he excuses them as not shocking to the susceptibilities of the fifteenth century. It is unjust and stupid, he argues, to judge them by our standards. That is a misreading of human nature. In all ages there are men like Torquemada, who for an idea, in order to exalt themselves and show their power, long to maltreat and humiliate their fellows. The Nazis in the twentieth are just as bad as the Inquisitors and their criminal instruments in the fifteenth. Cruelty should be hated and denounced whether it blackened the record of a past age or our own.

It is some comfort to know that Torquemada, when he grew old, suffered much from a very painful form of gout, was afraid of being poisoned, fell into a degrading belief in magic, and was deprived of the power he had hoped to exercise all his days. To know that such men exist may shake confidence in humanity. It ought not to do so. What is depressing is the readiness of sound decent men and women to let such semi-lunatics fool and dominate them.

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN AMERICA

Right Of Public Assembly Most Universally Disregarded

No city in the United States achieves more than a 50 per cent observance of the civil rights presumably guaranteed its citizens, it is revealed in a nation-wide survey just made public by the American Civil Liberties Union. On a rating scale devised by the survey, three out of five of the 322 cities covered make no more than a creditable showing.

The right of free speech apparently suffers less assaults than any other. As seems always to have been the case, the closely related right of public assembly is the most universally disregarded.

In addition to the 42 cities classed as "very good" 152 rank "good" and the remainder are "fair" to "very bad." Little Rock Ark, New Orleans, La" and Tampa, Fla. received the worst rating. In order of general excellence, the 13 largest cities rate as follows: "very good": Cleveland, New York, St Louis. "Good" San Francisco, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh. "Fair": Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore. "Poor"; Chicago Boston. "Very poor"; Detroit, Los Angeles.

Generally, the survey shows, "conditions are probably better in the North-west than in other sections of the country—but not much better. A greater respect for the Bill of Rights, by and large, exists in the largest cities of the country as well as the smallest, but it is worse in the middle-size cities."

The survey, conducted for the Union by Rebecca G. Reis under the guidance of a committee headed by Richard S. Childs president of the City Club of New York, is based on responses to questionnaires sent to mayors, chiefs of police, superintendent of schools and city counsellors, as well as to correspondents of the A.C.L.U.

Radio And Movie Censorship

As to censorship of radio, theatre and movies New York City alone is rated "very good." Only Los Angeles, St. Louis and San Francisco among the large cities, report that they have no form of censorship, state or local. Theatre licenses may be revoked without court action in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

All thirteen of the biggest cities claim to give adequate freedom for picketing "despite the record to the contrary in certain cities such as Chicago and Los Angeles." In cities of the smaller population groups, picketing conditions are worse on the whole. For all the urban communities, picketing stands next to public assembly as the right most frequently interfered with.

Visitor to Injured Motorist: "How are you feeling?"
"Still a bit run down."

BRITISH WAR AIMS

(Continued From Page 4)

perty and prestige in order to pursue her ideal of a world revolution. If we believe that the democracies have a fuller and freer conception of what humanity can rise to, must we not be even more ready to hold by the world-wide character of our message?

I think that when the other day in the House members of all parties called on Mr. Greenwood to speak for the country it was because they felt he was at that moment inspired with a true sense of the common humanity we are out to protect and to redeem. Let all our statesmen speak to us in those terms and we shall answer. To address us in lesser terms is unreal now, and we cannot afford unrealities,—Yours, etc.

E. LINDSAY, The Master's Lodging, Balliol College, Oxford, September 17.

"Maisie is coming to the fancy-dress dance in a dress made of newspapers."

"Really I suppose it's the only way the poor darling can get into print."

Passing diner, "Hullo, old man. What are you waiting for—a shave or a haircut?"

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Wheels and Wheels

A SMALL wheel with ten teeth is geared into a large fixed wheel which has forty teeth. The small wheel, one of whose cogs is marked by an arrow point outward from the center, is revolved completely around the large wheel during operation of the machine containing the gears. Can you tell, how often the arrow will point directly upwards during one course of the small around the large wheel?

Answer: Four turnings are due to the rotation of the small wheel on its own axis and one of them, from its revolution around the large wheel.

Guess This One

A creature of time is my first,
And time itself is my second,
By which the days of one's life
May always be safely reckoned.
My second may nourish my first;
My first may issue my whole;
Animate and inanimate life
I am and seek to control.
What am I?

Answer: Mandate.

Some Sea Serpent

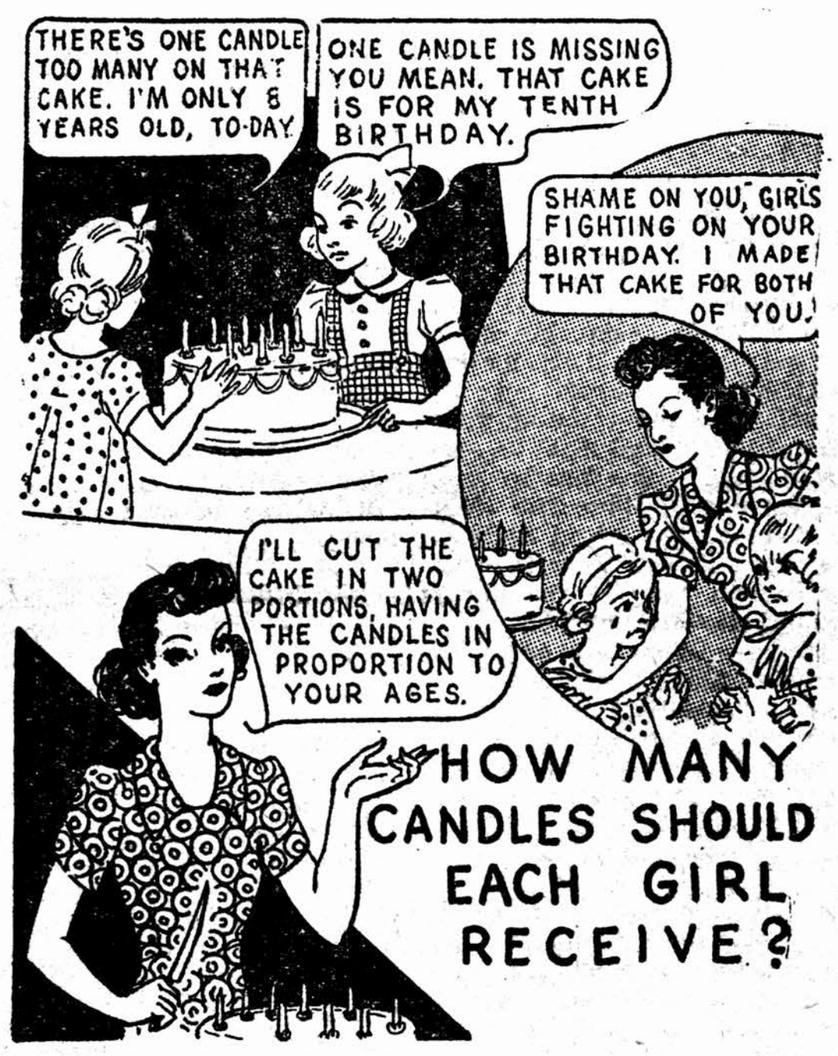
A SAILOR who was somewhat fond of boasting, once spun the yarn that he had met a fabulous sea-serpent and cut it into three pieces, each exactly the same length, with transverse slashes of his cutlass. When his open-mouthed listeners wanted to know the length of the sea-serpent, he answered nonchalantly:

"Oh, each piece was equal in length, to three-quarters the length of a piece added to three-quarters the length of a cable.

Can *you* tell how long the serpent was, without asking another sailor?

Answer: Nine cables long.

Solve This Five-Minute Poser


THERE'S ONE CANDLE TOO MANY ON THAT CAKE. I'M ONLY 6 YEARS OLD, TO-DAY.
ONE CANDLE IS MISSING YOU MEAN. THAT CAKE IS FOR MY TENTH BIRTHDAY.
SHAME ON YOU, GIRLS FIGHTING ON YOUR BIRTHDAY. I MADE THAT CAKE FOR BOTH OF YOU!
I'LL CUT THE CAKE IN TWO PORTIONS, HAVING THE CANDLES IN PROPORTION TO YOUR AGES.
HOW MANY CANDLES SHOULD EACH GIRL RECEIVE?

HAVING two kiddies with birthdays on the same day is enough to cause ructions in the best of well-regulated families. In the present case, matters are not so complicated that you cannot straighten them out in less than five minutes.

The Five Weights

A STOREKEEPER out in the wilds had five weights, each being an exact multiple of one pound. By using a set of balance scales, however, he was able to weigh out any exact multiple of one pound, up to and including 121 pounds. What were the five weights?

Answer: 1, 3, 9, 27, and 81 pounds.

In the Attic

GOING through her grandmother's attic, Mary found an old sampler so moth eaten that only scattered letters were left of the maxim it bore. Can you find the maxim? These were the letters that could still be seen:

-igh--are--pea-; -rea--ne--r--um-.

Solution: "Light cares speak; great ones are dumb."

Find-the-Word

* * E * * * * *

THIS represents a common English word which has only one vowel and five consecutive consonants. Can you name it?

Answer: Twelfths.

Hitting the Mark

SOME shooting, young lady! That is, if you really shot that arrow from a bow and not placed it there to fool us. Now, we shall see how many puzzlers can make a bull's eye by filling the blank spaces of that panel with four-letter words, each of which differs in but one letter from the word preceding and following it. In other words, changing one letter at a time convert BOLT into HITS and HITS into MARK, forming a word at each change.

(For Solutions See Page 31)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

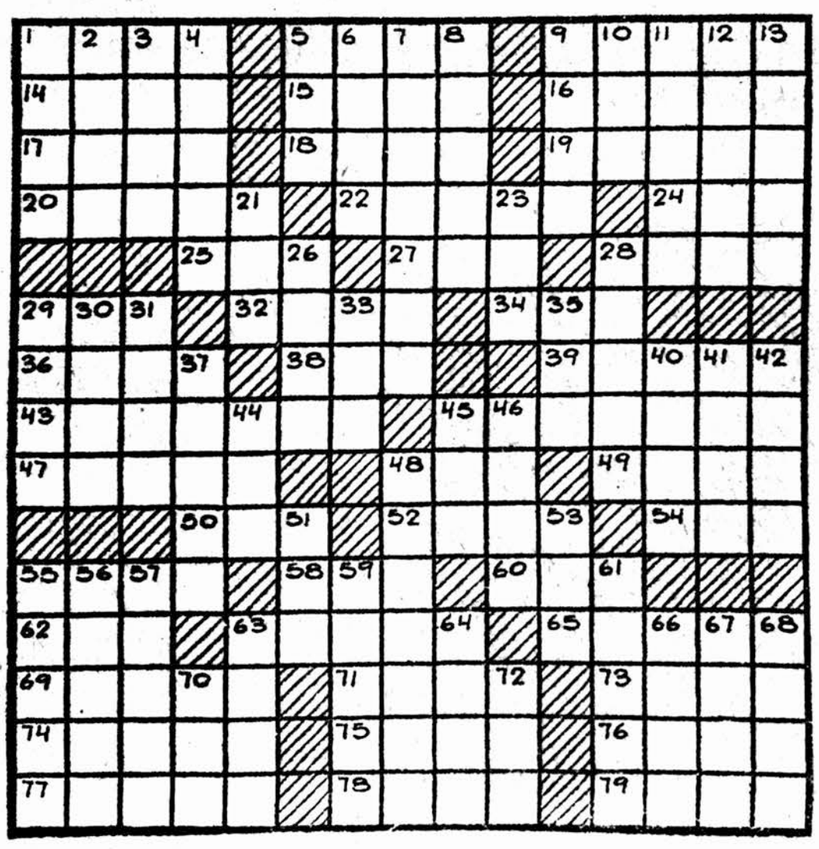
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—What actor starred in "Bolero"? George ——?
5—Monk of Tibet
9—Harangue
14—More than
15—Sandarac tree
16—Underground worker
17—Mark for omission
18—What French novelist wrote "The Counterfeiters"?
19—Pertaining to a chemical group
20—Chemical compound
22—Metric measure
24—Turf
25—Total
27—Weight of India
28—Withered
29—Vehicle
32—What ancient Greek athlete was six times the winner of the Olympic games?
34—Passage from a shore inland
36—Plane surface
38—Chess pieces
39—Places where the skin is bruised
43—Who was appointed regent of the Two Sicilies by Frederick II?
45—Who wrote the most famous biography in English?
47—Select company
48—Frighten
49—What island was the scene of Napoleon's first exile?
50—Worm
52—Who is considered the father of English socialism?
54—Still
55—Mark remaining from a wound
58—Make a mistake
60—Sun
62—Possessed
63—What state ranks first in the production of potatoes?
65—Drunkard
69—Angry
71—Member of a Slavic tribe
73—Walk in water
74—Wanderer
75—Pen-name of Charles Lamb
76—Level
77—Feminine name
78—Cinder
79—Depression

VERTICAL

1—Drove
2—Birds
3—Material
4—Woody plants
5—Fall behind
6—Seed covering
7—Where is the University of Wisconsin?
8—Rugged crest of a mountain range
9—Persian poet
10—Border
11—Herb of the carrot family
12—Trend
13—Wear away
21—Beverage
23—Unit of work
26—Actor
28—Who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
29—Arrived
30—Inland sea of Russia
31—Italian painter
33—Guided
35—Beast of burden
37—Following
40—Depend on
41—What river intersects Saxony?
42—Thin bar of wood
44—Thing; in law
45—Incline the body
46—Is indebted to
48—What university is at Ithaca, N. Y.?
51—Body of water
53—Negative
55—Glow
56—Song of joy
57—Who was active head of the Boston Tea Party?
59—Ascends
61—Mooed
63—Native of ancient Media
64—Silkworm
66—Make smooth
67—Paradise
68—Lease
70—Linguistic stock of Indo-China
72—Pouch



Ask This One

HOW many cubic inches of earth in a cavity measuring 6x6x12 inches?

Answer: There is *no* earth in a cavity 6x6x12 inches—and is your face red!

From Wood to Tree

CAN you get WOOD from TREE in seven steps?

Answer: TREE; tree; thee; thed; teed; weed; weld; wold; WOOD.

Reversed English

(a) .rethona sa doog sa s'nam nO

(b) .tabehpla eht ni srettel xis-tnewt era erehT

(c) .htnom eht ni esroh—tfig a :ool t'noD

This is not a heathen tongue but merely the efforts of a printer who put pleasure before business and didn't get enough sleep. Can you proof-read these sentences and find out what is wrong? Besides being spelled backwards, each sentence contains one error.

Answer: (a) Another kns h and ; reversed.
(b) Alphabet has a and e re versed.
(c) Mouth has an n instead of a u.

CRUSADE AGAINST THE SWASTIKA

(Continued From Page 1)

"Athenia" only deepen the anger and brace the will of the outraged people.

Our supremacy at sea is greater to-day than it ever was in history—immesurably greater than it was in 1914, when the German Fleet approximated to our own and kept our Navy largely immobile on guard in the North Sea.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, free peoples all, have thrown in their lot with the Mother Country for the defence of the liberties of the world.

Nor in the last resort will the United States be indifferent to the cause that is as precious to her as to any nation.

There remain what we may call the imponderables, those moral and spiritual factors which in the end are the most potent of all.

World Opinion

The first of these is world opinion.

There has never been a war, with possibly the exception of the Civil War in America, in which the issue has been so clear, and in which the sentiment of all civilised peoples has been so decisively engaged on one side.

All men seek freedom and all men hate tyranny, and in the wave of tarrorism that has swept over human society all men see a menace to the whole fabric of civilised relationships, not merely between nation and nation but also between man and man.

And under the shadow of this menace a feeling is surging up in the souls of men everywhere that the curse of Hitlerism must be swept away if life on this planet is ever to be liable again.

As the days go by the horrors accumulate, world sentiment will play a growing part in the struggle.

There remains another factor which cannot be left out of account.

It is that of the spirit of the peoples engaged in the conflict.

First as to our own. Never has this country gone to war so regretfully as now, and never has it been so free from the frenzies of war or of Jingoism.

But never, also, has it entered upon a struggle with so deep a sense of the greatness of its cause, or with so astonishing a unity of mind.

And never has there been so solemn a determination to accept whatever sacrifices it may be called upon to make in order to rid the world of the criminal lunacy that threatens it with universal anarchy.

We are engaged in a war for nothing less than the soul of the world, and we shall not let go.

What of Germany? Much is said about the material deficiencies of the people.

It may be true; some of it is true, some of it is wishful thinking.

What is certainly true is the moral and spiritual catastrophe that has befallen the German people.

They have become a shattered nation, half slave-driven and half slave-drivers.

They are a people living in terror of their neighbours, who dare not speak above a whisper lest they should be doomed to the concentration camp, who are told in official language that if they are discovered listening to a foreign radio they will be shot, and are warned that "the S. A. men are standing by."

Is it conceivable that a people half shuddering under the Hitler lash and half wielding the Hitler lash is charged with the spirit that is likely to win a clash with the free peoples of the earth?

If I thought this, I should despair of the future and of human life.

But I don't believe this

I know that the "stream of tendency that makes for righteousness" will prevail against the soulless paganism that to-day is crucifying all that is fine and spiritual in the German people.

THE ART OF GIVING PRESENTS

(Continued From Page 25)

the gift as a perfect one. It gives pleasure to the receiver as well as to the giver, who feels that not only has he succeeded in pleasing the friend, but also of helping in some way.

Not So Easy

It is, however, difficult to select a gift merely to please. The consideration of material value does not enter here, but something very much subtler; for it is an attempt to supply not the physical but the mental wants of the friend, and that is not an easy task. One has to know the likes and dislikes, the ideals and tastes of the friend and such knowledge comes only by intimate contact and the understanding of the personality of the friend. What will he appreciate most a book, a picture, a statue, a beautiful table lamp? Would she rather have a beautiful piece of lace, an unique sari border, some rare perfume, some artistic toilet article or just some fine roses—which is going to please her most? Do we want to please just for the moment—to give one moment of intense joy that will be remembered for a day or so, or something that is going to give joy or pleasure every time it is seen or used?

No White Elephant

There are however, something that one can always avoid, or generally avoid, and that is the giving of living things as presents. The care of a living thing and its maintenance may easily become burdensome and expensive. To give birds and animals is only permissible when the friend is eager to get one, but cannot do so or finds it difficult to get one, then only such a gift is allowable and will be appreciated, without later irksomeness. Yet, make sure that the pet is really wanted and the consequences have been reckoned with.

It is a Spanish custom, for instance, to offer as a gift anything that is praised or appreciated, but only a boor, or one who does not know the custom, would accept the offering, however urgently it is pressed upon one. Often the same thing happens in India, mostly in rich country houses and Indian States, where the remnants of an old fashioned Indian courtesy, hospitality and generosity still exist; but one cannot take advantage of it.

Twin Purposes

Parents are very fond of making double-purpose gifts. For a birthday or for some other occasion they give the things their children require, such as clothes, boots, and so on—of course, the children are pleased, because the suggestion given is one of pleasure, but are these things really presents? There is no doubt of the love that prompts parents to make such presents and it is also dependent on economic conditions. but can one extend the principle to grown up people and friends. True one "must not look a gift horse in the mouth", and that means, not only appraising the monetary value but also the motive, yet when one gives a thing that must be given, it certainly can be called a present only by the generosity or simplicity of the receiver; at the same time, except in parents it is taking a mean advantage of a necessity and neither an expression of generosity or love, such as a gift should be.

Think It Out

Now the time is fast approaching for the season of gifts both for Hindus and Christians, there are the pujas coming, when presents of all kinds will be made, after that in a comparatively short time comes Christmas. also a season for presents. Now is the time to begin thinking of presents Think first of all the people, who are to get presents, then look about for suitable things, suitable for the receiver and suitable to your purse. It will be more difficult this year because of war time, and many will have to economise, and many will be things whose prices will go sky-rocketting, many will be the things that cannot be found any more, and this year presents will require a lot of consideration. If these presents are meant to give pleasure, make sure that they will. Even if there is less money to spend, even if fewer things can be bought this year, a little more thought given to choice, will probably bring more pleasure and joy to the receivers. After all, it is the thing that pleases, that is really valued and not the thing that has cost the most money. However materialistic a person is, if he is given the thing he likes most, it will please him in reality far more than the most valuable or expensive present; he may not admit it but never-the-less he cannot get away from the pleasure of it.

Giving And Taking

Giving, it is said is noble; but receiving is no less noble. Many of us know how to give; but how many of us know how to receive? If a gift is received with the one thought that is given to express regard or the deeper feeling of love, then no more one looks at the gift itself, whether it cost a thousand rupees or only one pice—a quarter anna! When a gift is received in such a way, it elevates the receiver, because then he accepts goodwill and love and not a material thing, and it blesses the giver for he elevates by his gift.

However, this is not always the case, for giving and receiving is most unpleasant and embarrassing between persons of unequal status in life. If the receiver is poorer than the giver, the former, though happy to receive the gift, is over-much impressed by the value of it, and is haunted by the spectral thought of what he should present in return. However intimate he may be, he cannot put aside this fear. In this case the giving has not only done harm to the receiver, but has come in the way of an ideal friendship. Like a loan which loses itself and the friend, the present has lost itself and the two friends. How far is the giver to blame for this. In asmuch as he did not take the trouble to put himself in the place of his friend, and picture what his feelings were, he is to blame, but not more.

NEW ASIATIC
Presents
"As the Twig is Bent The Tree is Inclined"
What greater gift could a father bestow upon his dear son than good Education?
NEW ASIATIC'S Educational Policy written on the life of the father will guarantee the fund sufficient to put his children through college.
Managing Agents
BIRLA BROS. LTD.

Squaring the Squares

CHIEF HOSECO swung from the Asbestos's Fire Department's single piece of apparatus as it rolled up before his residence. The other firemen scattered over the premises, seeking the hidden flames, but the chief sought out his wife. From the moment the telephone call had come in at the volunteer fire station, the chief had suspected that it was his spouse, not his house, that was burning up.

Now the two love birds met in a head-on collision.

"Do you know," the chief flared, "I can have you jailed for sending in a false alarm?"

"You're a false alarm yourself," sniffed Mrs. Fire Chief. "I knew you had sneaked off to the fire house to play pinochle. You boys can get some splendid practice here. The fellows with the axes can split some kindling while the nozzleman is sprinkling the lawn. As for you, I have some ladder practice. For once you are going to repair a roof instead of ripping it apart. Take this bit of roofing and set it over that square patch that leaks. I planned at first to have you cut off that extra square, but now I think we can use the whole piece by making two straight cuts and reassembling the sections in the form of a perfect square."

How was this done?

(For Solution See Page 31)

Soviet Worker Tells Her Story

(Continued From Page 5)

looms. The parts of looms rapidly become out of order and could not work. Such looms had to be sent for repair. As a result, machines again stand idle. It was necessary to acquaint Fedia with culture in production without which Stakhanovite work is impossible.

Watching Fedia during his work in the shift I noticed some wrong methods used.

In this manner I understood in a few days what was the reason of the bad work of my neighbour. It is high time to set. But how? How to approach the boy, not to offend him, not to humiliate, not to degrade him in his own eyes?

One evening we went back from work with him. We began to talk. And at that moment I managed to tell Fedia everything in simple comradely words. This evening not a written agreement on patronage was concluded.

On the third day of the patronage the workers learned that Fedia Pazukhin fulfilled his norm. Fedia grew up, became confident in his forces, and himself changed very much. One month after, the results of his work turned out to be very effective. Fedia Pazukhin fulfilled his plan by 113 per cent. without spoiling even one metre of material. On his payroll comrade Pazukhin saw a sum of money twice as much as was his ordinary wages.

Ivan Smirnov, a boy of 20, was my second neighbour. In my working time and spare hours I acquainted him many times with my technical methods, time and again I showed him during my work either one thing or another. Smirnov joined a political circle and began to attend it regularly. At first month Ivan Smirnov fulfilled his norm by 107 per cent. Now Smirnov is an activist. Both, he and Pazukhin, are studying and prepare themselves to become assistant foremen.

Thus, comradely support advances people.

The advanced youth of our shop appreciated the role and the significance of individual patronage. My intiative was supported by the best weavers, men and women of the shop, by comrades Mechalkine, Ferdova, Lunin Merkova and others.

Shortly afterwards the new form of socialist mutual aid was widely developed in all shops and was shifted to other factories of the region.

Three Memorable Days

Three dates, three enormous events, will remain fresh in my memory for the whole life. These dates penetrated into my heart together with the image of the man who advances us, ordinary people, from the depths of the masses to economic commanding posts, to the position of administering the State.

The first date—October 10, 1937 This day I, a girl of 19, was appointed assistant director of the textile mill "Bolshevik." How great should our Party our Govenment believe in the forces of the Soviet youth in order to promote us, young people, so decisively and boldly, to leading economic positions!

My parents, workers of the mill formerly belonging to Krasilachikov, could never think that their daughter would become sometime a leader of a big enterprise, an assistant director. My promotion aroused a feeling of pride in my parents and I received from them a firm instruction to justify the confidence and to give all my forces for the welfare of the people.

The second date—December 12, 1938 This day I was elected deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

All the roads to life are opened to the young generation in the land of Soviets. In this most democratic state, for the whole history of mankind, one can find an example when 150 boys and girls were elected to the highest organ of State power: Where and when does the youth enjoy such a warm love and confidence of the people!

This is possible only in the U.S.S.R., in the socialist state of workers and peasants, where the Communist Party and our Soviet Government take care of the youth as a good mother.

Finally the third date. More than once I dreamt of that happy day when I would be admitted to the Bolshevik Party. Last October this long waited day came. My dreams were carried into practice. I have become member of the great Party of Lenin and Stalin, of the Party, under whose leadership the 170-million strong Soviet people go forwards under the banner of the Stalinist Constitution, the most democratic Constitution in the world.

I receive letters from my voters everyday. They are from workers collective farmers, intellectuals, from men of the Red Army and Navy, from old and young people.

Here is an interesting letter from a frontier guard, Karpov, written by him on behalf of a group of sub-commanders and Red Army men:

"You and your workers' collective can work quietly. Remember that the frontiers of our fatherland are properly looked and he who attempts to open them will die on his territory."

One cannot but be proud of his fatherland and people when one reads these ardent, courageous lines.

I answer each letter of my voters and take appropriate measures. I am greatly satisfied with this work.

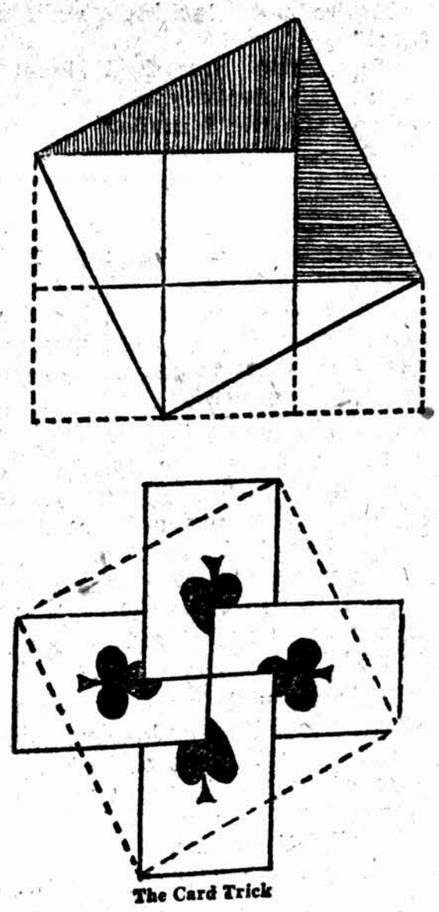
At one of the pre-election meetings, one old woman collective farmer told me: "Our father Stalin gave us a happy free life. And you, daughter, go to your position bolder, learn to work as comrade Stalin does and tell us to build a still better life." To fulfil this instruction is the object of my life.

Scene from the Soviet Parliament: You see a number of young people. Most of them are workers.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Five-Minute Poser: The two girls have a total age of 18 years. There are nine candles on the cake. Hence, each candle represents two years. Thus, the younger girl should get four candles in her portion and the older girl, five.

Hitting the Mark: BOLT, molt, most, moss, miss, hiss, HITS, hats, hate, mate, mare, MARK.



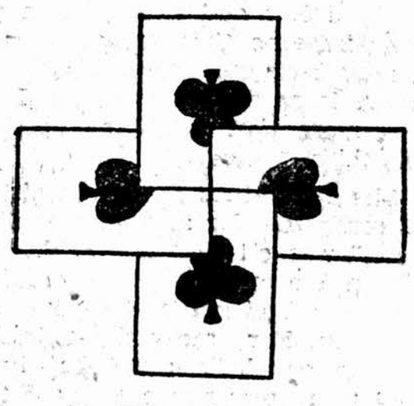
The Card Trick

R	A	F	T		L	A	M	A		O	R	A	T	E
O	V	E	R		A	R	A	R		M	I	N	E	R
D	E	L	E		G	I	D	E		A	M	I	N	O
E	S	T	E	R		L	I	T	E	R		S	O	D
			S	U	M		S	E	R		S	E	R	E
C	A	R		M	I	L	O		G	A	T			
A	R	E	A		M	E	N			S	O	R	E	S
M	A	N	F	R	E	D		B	O	S	W	E	L	L
E	L	I	T	E			C	O	W		E	L	B	A
			E	S	S		O	W	E	N		Y	E	T
S	C	A	R		E	R	R		S	O	L			
H	A	D		M	A	I	N	E		T	O	P	E	R
I	R	A	T	E		S	E	R	B		W	A	D	E
N	O	M	A	D		E	L	I	A		E	V	E	N
E	L	S	I	E		S	L	A	G		D	E	N	T

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

A CARD TRICK

Instead of spoiling a perfectly good deck of cards, suppose you experiment with the diagram given



herewith. The problem is to divide this arrangement of cards into five sections with four straight cuts in such a way that the five sections, when fitted together, will form an exact square.

NEW JEWISH CENTURY

Dr. Altmann's Message

A new century in Jewish history began at sunset on September 13 with the start of the year 5700. Dr. Alexander Altmann, Communal Rabbi of Manchester and Salford Jewry, in a special message for the occasion, says:

Our thoughts survey on this occasion not merely the events of the past year but the whole epoch which is coming to an end. How did that century begin and how has it ended? At its beginning there was the struggle for emancipation, the dream of a radical change for the better in the situation of the Jewish people. We believed in the power of progressing civilisation and many of us thought that a Messianic era had dawned. At the end of this century the situation of the Jewish people is even worse than it was ever before. Russian Jewry is extinguished, German Jewry destroyed and atomised, and the last centres of Eastern European Jewry sigh under the heel of the oppressor.

IMPERISHABLE VALUES

And yet the past century has produced values which will never perish. The Zionist movement has initiated the rebirth of the Hebrew language and culture on the basis of a national home in the ancestral land. Jewish scientific scholarship has contributed to modern Jewry's self-analysis and self-understanding. Moreover, the old form of Jewish scholarship has begun to flourish and bloom again.

We do not know what the new century may bring forth. But one thing we do know. Our task remains the same: to work as God's servants and his witnesses on earth for the betterment of mankind. This century ends with the flames of war. There is still hatred and inhumanity in the world. Great Britain is chosen to be the bulwark of humanity against the menace of barbarism. We must fight not only with material weapons. Against the onslaughts of hatred let us establish a fortivcation of moral rearmament. Then will the victory be ours. Of that there is no doubt.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE sweethearts were alone in an armchair. The wireless was playing a love song, and the girl was thinking, "Ain't love grand?"

He gazed into her eyes, put his arms round her, drew her head down to his shoulder, and whispered in her ear, "How about a game of dominoes?"

* * * *

THE tram left the rails, to come to rest with its front platform over the pavement. Pedestrians scattered to avoid a falling lamppost, while the driver remained, calm and resolute, at the controls.

A policeman hurried up, notebook in hand. "It's all right," said the conductor, jerking his thumb towards the driver. "My mate's been taking an efficiency course and they told him to get out of the groove."

* * * *

THE man who had just returned from France was relating a thrilling experience.

"Yes," he said, "an Apache sprang at me in one of the streets of Paris, snatched my pocket-case of notes and bolted. Gendarmes chased him, and when cornered he leapt into the river——"

"Ah!" said a listener. "Guilty but in Seine!!"

* * * *

THE wife of an almost bankrupt business man said at breakfast: "Will you post this letter for me, dear? It's to the furrier countermanding my order for that R200 sable. You'll be sure to remember?"

The eyes of the harassed business man lit up with joy. He seized a skipping rope that lay with some dolls and toys in the corner and, going to his wife, said: "Here, tie my right hand to my left foot so that I won't forget!"

* * * *

"DEAR sir," wrote a woman to the advertisement manager of the local paper, "last Thursday I lost a gold watch which I valued very highly. Immediately I inserted an advert, in your Lost and Found column. I went home and found the watch in the pocket of another coat. Your paper is wonderful!"

* * * *

A DOCTOR, calling at a patient's house, was talking to the man's wife before going upstairs.

"Is he following my directions," he asked, "and taking his medicine religiously?"

"On the contrary," replied the wife, "he swears every time I give it to him."

* * * *

A PARTY had dined and wined right merrily. At last they asked for the bill.

"Waiter, surely this is a bit high for four persons?" asked one of the revellers.

"You mustn't forget the three under the table, sir," replied the waiter.

"WHEN we are married," said Henry, "how sweet it will be to sit in the garden of an evening, with the summer sun setting, and——"

"Yes," darling," replied Clarice, "and I'll bring out my knitting, while you water the garden and roll the lawn, and pull up weeds. And then you'll chop the wood and bring up coal and lay the fire for the next day. All before bedtime. Won't it be lovely, dearest?"

"Ye-es, dear."

* * * *

THE stout woman had been in the boot shop for over an hour, and the patient assistant had taken down half the stock for her inspection.

"These would just suit you," he said, as a last resource, taking down yet another pair.

But still she was not satisfied.

"I don't like those," she said. "They have a tendency to get wider with time."

Well, madam," replied the exasperated assistant, "didn't you?"

* * * *

ANGRY LANDOWNER: "Don't you see the notice 'No fishing here'?"

Angler: "There must be a mistake somewhere, for I'm catching plenty."

* * * *

"YOU want to marry my daughter on three pounds a week! Haven't you any better prospects?"

"No, sir. She's the best I've come across.

BROWN went to Africa with the avowed intention of photographing wild beasts in their natural haunts. He returned with a few pictures of very tame subjects, but with a host of exciting stories pointing to his own bravery.

"H'm," said a listener. "What about the lions and tigers you were going to photograph?"

"Ah," said Brown, "I was too daring. You see, they breathed on my camera lens and ruined every picture."

* * * *

A PLUMBER and his mate were fixing pipes in the bathroom of a newly-built house. After a while they knocked off for dinner.

The plumber's mate sat on the edge of the bath and started to suck an orange, making loud noises in the process.

At last, fed up, the plumber turned to his mate and said: "For 'eaven's sake eat that orange an' 'ave done with it!"

"I am eating it, ain't I?"

"Lumme," said the plumber—"I thought you was garglin'!"

* * * *

"BUT why," said the puzzled magistrate, "did you break into the same shop three nights running?"

"Well, it was a dress for my wife—and I had to change it twice."

* * * *

"PA, I have to have an atlas for school."

"Weel, ye'd better wait until the wor-r-rld's mair settled."

"DARLING," said the sentimental young man, "wouldn't you like to sail away on a silver moonbeam—just you and I together—towards those twinkling stars where all is infinite, even love. And we could dwell in eternal bliss far form——"

"Oh, I couldn't, Jimmy—not tomorrow," interrupted the girl. "I have appointment with my hairdresser at four."

* * * *

IT was the duty of a junior in a Manchester office to address envelopes. Having, on one occasion, to send a letter to an Aberdeen firm named Saint, he addressed it by mistake to Edinburgh. It reached the intended mark, however, for the firm was well-known throughout Scotland.

A wag in the Edinburgh post-office had written on the envelop: "No saints in Edinburgh. Try Aberdeen."

* * * *

"SO you've read my new play?" said the dramatist. "Well, what do you think of it?"

"My dear sir," replied the producer, "there are two scenes in it that Shakespeare himself couldn't have written."

"Really! Which scenes are those?"

"That one in the radio shop and the one in the film studio."

* * * *

FIRST Shopper (to second ditto): "Well, my dear, if you're not going to buy anything we might just as well look at something more expensive."

Our Humorist At Large

"You won't catch me dining with an Editor again."

"Why not?"

"He blue-pencilled half my order last night."

"You're not looking well, my dear!"

"No. The wretched instructor at the cookery school made me eat the pie I made."

First Baby. "Does your mother nurse you much?"

Second ditto. "No, thank goodness. I hate being smothered in cigarette ash."

THE APPARITION

(Continued From Page 8)

while. At dusk she left me.

It was our last meeting The next day I was to go to Bombay and so I want to the lonely place to wish good-bye to my rustic maid. With the bundle of grass on her head, she came unperturbed. She exclaimed, "You do look strange to-day. What's the matter?"

I blushed and said, "Oh, it's nothing to worry about. I am leaving for Bombay to-morrow."

Again that mocking smile and glistening teeth!

"Can you do me a favour? Next time when you come down to this place with your wife, please do not shower abuses on me."

And she was about to leave. I stopped her and asked, "Can you ever imagine that far from me? I may be a rich man, but my heart is as simple as yours. I like you more than anything in the world."

She fell into a fit of laughing. "I really wonder at your foolishness," was all that she said.

Can I ever forget that evening? The sun had set and dusk had come in. Far away the twinkling of the cow-bells could be heard and there was peace and quiet all around. A sudden impulse, I caught her in my arms and kissed her.

I spent a couple of years in Bombay. I was thinking of leaving for my native place when I received a letter from my father that my marriage was fixed. I saw the photo of the girl and she looked marvellous. So, I was married and went to my native place for the honeymoon.

One evening I started for a walk with my wife. She was dressed in a fine silk saree, with high-heeled shoes and, in short, up-to-date fashion. Of course, it was not necessary to dress like that in a small provincial town like ours, but who had the courage to tell her?

We were walking at a slow pace, when my wife suddenly stopped and said, "Let's go and sit by the side of that old rock and see the sunset."

A slight rustling round and my whole body began to tremble. She came up from the valley with the bundle of grass on her head. Again that mocking smile and glistening teeth.

"What happened to your khadi cap?" was all she said.

"Come on darling, let's make a move. These village-folk have no manners. They do not realise to whom they are speaking. Silly idiots."

"What's happened to you? Have you gone mad? There is not a single soul here except ourselves and you are raving like a mad man," shouted my wife.

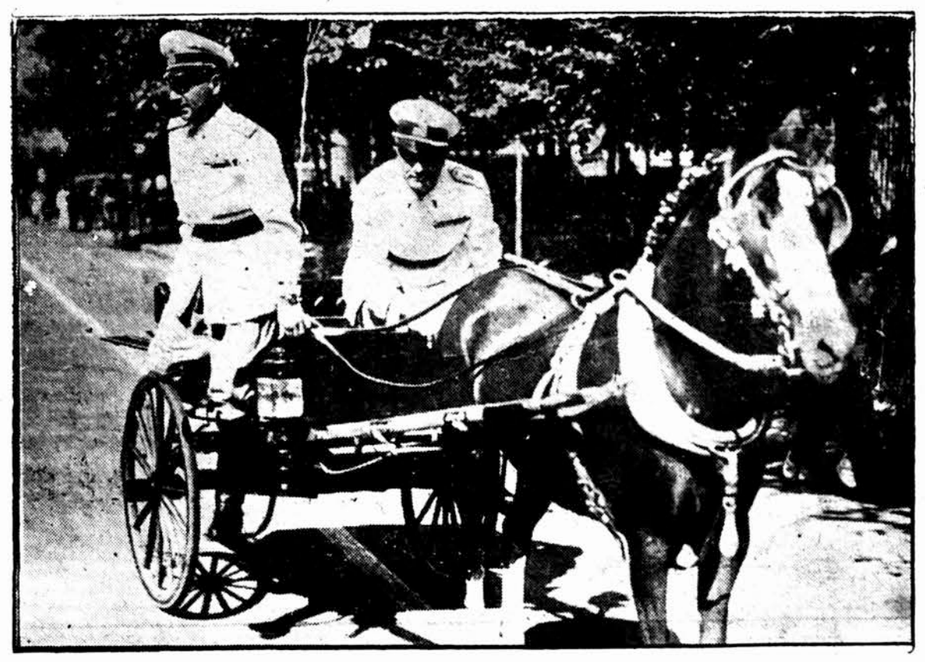
Was it an apparition?

B. K. RAO.

HE stole a hurried kiss. Don't you know better than that?' the girl demanded indignantly "Of course I do." said the boy "But it takes longer."

Ram Gopal at the Aldwych Theatre, London.

President Roosevelt broadcasting from the White House following the news that England and France had declared war on Germany.



Signor Achille Starace, Secretary-General of the Italian Fascist Party, saves petrol by using a horse carriage instead of a car when visiting Milan.

Ram Gopal and his dancers in "Ras Leela", at the Aldwych Theatre, London.

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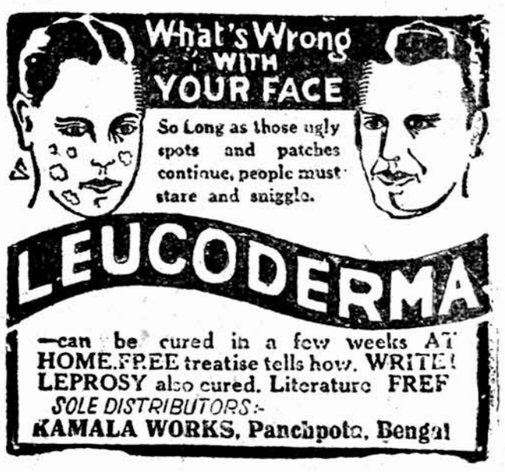
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